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From the Raleigh Register.

OUS WHIG MEETING IN GRANVILLE.

suant to notice, previously given, a mber of the Whigs of Granville led in the Court House, in the town d, on Tuesday, the 4th of November, on motion of Dr. J. R. Hern dmund Townes, Esq. was called to ir, and Joseph J. Davis appointed y.

R. B. Gilliam stated that the had been called for the purpose of ning the sentiments and wishes of igs of Granville, in connection with sidential and State elections to be xt year. He held in his hands re s for discussion before the meet hich he believed would meet with robation of the entire party. If re any who could not approve he wished them to come forward so. He wanted a fair and full n of the will of the meeting.— solutions approved of Fillmore's ration of the government; on this thought there could be no differ pinion. The administration, by decided and unwavering stand d taken on the side of the Con nd the Union, entitled itself to approval of the whole Whig it had been a *National* Adminis regardless of section. Millard had shown, not by promises— rds—not by professions—but by by his conduct—by facts about cannot be mistaken—that he is ident, not of a section—not of the ot of the South—but of the whole His patriotism is above ques s administration has been wise— est, faithful, capable and true!

G. thought it unnecessary to speak am A. Graham, to the Whigs of le. They all knew him—knew his integrity, worth and high talents. held responsible stations in and the State, and had always proved equal and more than equal to the mposed and responsibilities incur them. Fillmore and Graham were n without fear and without re

G. concurred with the recommen f the Whigs of Guilford, in re he State Convention. He recom nion and harmony in the ranks. hoped the resolutions would be u sly adopted, but if there were any ssented, he wished them to state ssent.

solutions, as follows, were then unanimously adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Whigs of Gran mpressed with the importance to the untry, of the next elections that e held in this State, and in view bsolute necessity for a complete or n of the WHIG PARTY, to se ss, do approve, most cordially, mmendation of their brethren of county, that a convention of the f this State, be held in the Town sborough, or such other place as agreed on.

Resolved, That whilst we are deter o do our whole duty in the coming d National elections, fraught, as ll be, with so much, either of good the country, yet we would appeal rnestly, to our Whig friends thro'- State, to forget all past differences, d all local and personal prejudices rt-burnings, and rally as one man that banner, which they have so times past carried forward to vic

Resolved, That in the Administra the General Government, MIL FILLMORE has displayed a de firmness and moral courage, a all the difficulties and embarrass which have surrounded him, and a devotion to the laws and Consti that eminently entitle him to the nce and support of the whole na

Resolved, That the prompt manner ch he has executed the laws, in mergencies which have already a d his firm and resolute purpose, ly expressed, to maintain the su y of those laws, and to preserve in the national faith, in every emer which may hereafter occur, with r or favor, point him out as THE r the crisis; and we do firmly be at the good of the country demands election.

Resolved, That knowing, as we well eminent ability, high and inflexi egrity, great personal worth, and ny private virtues of the Honorable AM A. GRAHAM, it affords us hest gratification to unite with the of other sections of the Union in ending him, as qualified in every for the office of Vice President: e do pledge to his nomination for gh office our most zealous and hear ort.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this appoint one hundred delegates to attend the Whig Convention in behalf of the Whigs of Granville.

After the resolutions were adopted, loud calls from all parts of the Court room were made for Henry W. Miller, Esq., who responded, as he always does, with a strong and able speech, pressing the claims of Fillmore and Graham. In substance

Mr. Miller said, the resolutions met his most hearty approval. No man, in the performance of his public duty, could have displayed more moral courage, greater decision of character, and stronger devotion to the laws and constitution of the country than had marked the course of Mr. Fillmore since he became President. Such had been his patriotic sacrifice of all personal considerations for the good of the whole Union, that he was entitled, richly entitled to the full confidence of his friends, and he had commanded to a great extent the admiration of his political opponents. In 1848 he was denounced by the leaders and presses of the Democratic party as an Abolitionist, and the people of the South were appealed to, to reject him as one who would sacrifice their rights. But he had, by his fearless and patriotic course, refuted all such charges, falsified all such predictions. At the death of Gen. Taylor, the country was on the eve of civil war. Texas was preparing to invade New Mexico, and the latter had resolved to repel such invasion. Had blood been shed no human foresight could have foretold the issue of such a conflict. Mr. Fillmore came into power. The Compromise measures which were intended to pour oil on the troubled waters of popular excitement were passed. He approved those measures in the face of violent opposition to some of them, from his own section. To those laws he has adhered, showing at all times and under all circumstances his readiness to have them executed and carried out in good faith. More particularly had he exhibited his devotion to right and justice, by his promptness, on all occasions, to execute the Fugitive Slave law, and enforce the constitutional guaranties of our people, though opposed, violently opposed, as he has been by the fiery malignity of faction and fanaticism. He has done his duty fearless of consequences to himself. He has looked higher than the rewards of personal or political popularity, far beyond the clamor of partisans. He has taken the great founders of the Republic for his guides, and RESOLVED TO DO RIGHT *at all hazards*, feeling that he is no patriot who is not ready and willing to sacrifice his own political prospects for the good of his country. Mr. M. then reviewed the course of the Administration in reference to our foreign relations. He spoke of the denunciation which had been heaped upon Mr. Fillmore for his exertions to suppress the recent unfortunate expeditions against Cuba. He had done nothing more nor less than his duty, than what the laws imperiously demanded of him. He had maintained in good faith our treaty stipulations with Spain. He pursued the policy which had governed every administration since the formation of the Government. Washington had avowed and acted on the same principles; Jefferson, who is claimed as the ablest expounder of the doctrines of the Democratic faith, did the same. In his message to Congress in 1806, he denounced the expedition of Miranda, which, though it resembled in most respects that of Lopez, was entitled to much more sympathy from our people. He openly proclaimed such expeditions against a friendly nation as violations of law, and "contrary to that good faith, which ought ever to be the rule of action, in public as well as in private transactions." Mr. Monroe was governed by the same policy, the same elevated principle towards Spain and her colonies. And had the enemies of Mr. Fillmore forgotten so soon the sentiments contained in the Proclamation of their once favorite leader, Van Buren, in opposition to the movements of those who, sympathizing with the Canadian patriots, threatened to invade that country? He warned them in the most emphatic terms against the legal consequences of such conduct. He told them that no matter to what condition they might be reduced, "they were not to expect the interference of the United States in any form on their behalf," but that they would "be left, reproached by every virtuous citizen, to be dealt with according to the policy and justice of that Government, whose dominions they had, in defiance of the known wishes and efforts of their own Government, and without the shadow of justification or excuse, nefariously invaded." Such was the language of his proclamation, and such was the spirit with which he rebuked and endeavored to check expeditions against the colonies of England. His course was approved by the entire Democracy. If he was *right*, how is it that Mr. Fillmore was *wrong?*—Did the strength and power of Britain furnish the reason for the policy in the one case, whilst in the other the weakness of Spain should justify the most nefarious violations of national faith and treaty obligations! It was no better than the principle which governed the pirate and the robber! It was a base and cowardly principle, and the awful judgment of Heaven would rest on that people who can so far forget right and justice and give themselves up to rapine and bloodshed! The course adopted by the President and his Cabinet was honorable to the nation, and should elicit the commendation of all who love peace, and detest the Punic faith and spirit of rapine which so frequently govern the conduct of Nations! Had he acted otherwise he would have been denounced by his adversaries as weak, pusillanimous, faithless to his trust, and regardless of the sacred obligations of his oath! He has been true to the laws, true to the character of his country, true to the rights of all sections; could anything more have been rightfully required of him? What man could have done more? He has carried us safely, thus far, through a fiery crisis. In the midst of difficulties and embarrassments which were pressing upon him, he has never faltered, never for a moment hesitated to encounter them with a bold heart and resolute purpose. Is not such a man worthy to be trusted? Could any one furnish stronger proof of his patriotism? Fanaticism may denounce such a man, faction may pour out upon him its envenomed abuse, but not until justice is forgotten or discarded, will the gratitude of the wise and good cease to follow him! He may be defeated, but he will leave the impress of his firmness and patriotism on the age in which he has lived, and long after the party rancor of the day shall have passed away, will his administration be regarded as one of the brightest pages in the history of his country.

Mr. M. continued: He had but a few remarks to make on the Resolution expressing confidence in the ability and integrity of Wm. A. Graham. He was well known personally to those present, and he [Mr. M.] could say with sincerity that he did not believe the whole country could furnish a truer man and a firmer patriot, one who would fill the high office, for which he has been recommended by many of his countrymen, with more credit to himself and honor to the nation. He had been often tried, and had never been found wanting. He was a patriot, every inch a patriot, with sagacity to see the right, and with the courage, in the face of every danger, to pursue it. He had never swerved from the straight path of duty to gain temporary popularity or political success, and should he be elevated to the office of Vice President he will serve the country and not a *party*, go for the Union and not be the tool of faction or the representative of a section. He might appeal to the political opponents of Mr. G., for the truth of what he said. Is there one in the State who would not feel proud to see him honored by his countrymen? Are all the sentiments of a generous State pride, to be swallowed up in the vortex of an illiberal partizanship? He hoped not. He hoped the day had passed when North Carolina should feel too humble, to demand for her sons, whether they should be Whigs or Democrats, a just and fair participation in the honors of that Government, for the independence and glory of which, their father's blood was shed as freely as that of any who went forth to battle in the days of the Revolution.

In conclusion, Mr. M., entreated the Whigs to throw aside all luke-warmness, and sectional bickerings, and rally around their time-honored banner. The approaching Presidential election would be one of the highest importance to the country, and especially to the South. If the great conservative spirit of the nation prevailed, peace, harmony, prosperity, confidence and national honor, and respect for the laws, would be re-established and secured, but should the demon of faction and fanaticism triumph, no man can foretell the awful consequences! He appealed to the friends of the Compromise to rally to the support of men, who sustained those great measures of peace. No true Whig could remain inactive under the present crisis of our national affairs. Let the whole party arouse themselves to action, let them go forward with resolute hearts, let their motto be: *"Down with abolitionism, down with secession, a faithful adherence to, and execution of the Compromise in all its parts, and an unconquerable devotion to the constitution as it is, and the Union as it is"*—that constitution and Union which were gained by the trials and blood of the Revolution, which were rocked in their infancy by Washington and his compeers, and which are now gazed on, by the whole world, with an anxious solicitude that they may be perpetual. Under this banner let the *Whigs*, let all true *patriots* fight. It is the cause of the country, the cause of free Government, and sooner or later, if good men do their duty, it will gain a permanent triumph, over that spirit of discord and fanaticism which threatens its destruction!

Mr. Miller having concluded, the meeting was briefly addressed by Dr. Herndon and Mr. Amis.

The Chairman appointed 100 delegates to the State Convention and the meeting adjourned.

EDMUND TOWNES, Chairman.
JOSEPH J. DAVIS, Secretary.

FROM THE WILMINGTON COMMERCIAL.

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

PITTSBORO', Nov. 7th, 1851.

To the Stockholders of the C. F. and D. R. Nav. Company.

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned Board of Directors of your Company, having within a few days past visited the work at different points on the Cape Fear, beg leave to submit the following brief statement of its progress and present condition. In doing this, while they regret the anticipations of the friends of the work of its being entirely finished by the 1st of January next, will not be realised, they are yet gratified to be able to assure you, that it is in a state of great forwardness.

It may not be improper to call your attention to the fact, that the great obstacles to your improvement occur on the River below McNeill's Ferry, embracing Smilie's, Silver Run, and Jones' Falls. Boats can readily pass from Fayetteville to Jones' Falls whenever they can pass the shallows below Fayetteville.

The work at Jones' is the lowest down the River, next to Fayetteville. At this point there has been great difficulty in getting hands, owing to the fact that an impression existed in the upper country that it was unhealthy, and consequently the work there is in a more backward condition than at any point on the lower part of the line. The lock walls were within two rounds of their full height, and dam about seven feet high; there was a large force at work, and the undersigned are assured that this point will be completed within a month from this time.

They next examined the work at Silver Run Falls. This is next above Jones'.—Here the work was nearly completed, the lock gates ready to be hung.

The point next above it is Red Rock. Here the work was finished with the exception of hanging the gates, and the Dam within one course of its full height. There were fifty hands at work. This location will be finished in a few days.

The next lock and dam are at Haw Ridge. Here the lock was finished with the exception of a little ceiling; the lock gates hung, and the dam completed—the water flowing over the dam its full length.

The point next above Haw Ridge is Green Rock. We found the lock and dam completed, or nearly so; the lock gates hung and the water flowing over the dam its full length.

The point next above is Narrow Gap. No one unacquainted with the River, can well conceive the extreme peril heretofore in an ordinary freshet, in passing this point; the River in the Gap was greatly narrowed; the fall considerable, and the current rushing down with a frightful velocity against the projecting rocks and angles in the River, has heretofore caused it to be with very imminent danger to life that persons engaged in rafting could effect a passage. We found the lock here finished, the gates hung, and the dam also finished off, with the exception of a little sheeting. A considerable force was engaged in finishing it. This dam is convex to the stream, and presents a picturesque and imposing appearance; and it may not be out of place to remark, that during the floods of last winter, which were as high as any that have ever occurred within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants, although the work at this point was in an unfinished and exposed state, it sustained no injury.

The point on the line next above, and near the head of Smilie's Falls, is Sharpfield. The dam at this point when completed, will back the water to McAlister's, three miles above McNeill's Ferry, and thirty-five or forty miles above Fayetteville, by way of the river. They did not visit Sharpfield's, but were informed that this work was in a state of considerable forwardness.

The undersigned confidently assure you, that unless there be a rise in the River in the meanwhile, your improvement will be completed from the head of Smilie's Falls to Fayetteville, by the middle of December next. In each case where the dam was completed, or the water flowing over it, there were 3 or 3½ feet of water on the mitre sills of the lock next above; thus showing, that at the lowest stage of water in the River, boats of upwards of 30 inches draft may pass without difficulty.

Your improvement contemplates the construction of five dams across the river, and a canal between McNeill's Ferry and Haywood. This work is in a state of considerable forwardness at several points. The canal, half a mile long, has been excavated; and at another point visited by the undersigned, Norrington's, the lock was up to its full height, and the dam about three feet high, nearly across the river, and a respectable force engaged in carrying it up. The work is also progressing at McAlister's.

With regard to the work on Deep River, it is in a state of great forwardness. With the exception of one lock and dam in Pullin's Falls, and the canal at that point, about two miles above Haywood, it is going forward rapidly along the whole line of the river to Peter G. Evans' Mills, which is the highest point on the river, at which works are to be constructed. The second lock and dam in Pullins' Falls, the longest on that river, is nearly completed. The contractors on Deep River are generally subscribers in work at various designated points on the river. Upon the whole, the undersigned have full confidence that your entire line of improvement from Fayetteville to Hancock's Mills will be completed during the next working season. They believe there will be no difficulty in getting any force that may be desired on the river above McNeill's Ferry. The immense amount of coal and produce of every kind which will find an outlet to the ocean through this improvement, cannot fail to make your investments profitable. Without adverting to the immense amount of staves, pine timber, turpentine and the ordinary products of our soil, enhanced in amount as they may be, by the great facilities of getting up lime and guano, &c., &c., which must thus find an outlet; leaving out of view the water power created by your improvement, which will, in a short time be improved, and every drop of water be made literally, "to work its way to the ocean," which will belong to you, and of course enchance your dividends; the developments which have been made, and which are constantly making on Deep River, prove incontestably, that the whole of that valley is one vast coal field. Experiments have been recently made, by boring at the distance of several miles from the river, and where, to all appearance, there was little probability of any mineral being found; and coal of the finest quality, and in quantities apparently inexhaustible, discovered. Iron ore too, in the greatest abundance, and of the best quality, lies in close proximity with the coal. All these productions must pass over your improvement.

From these considerations, the undersigned are confident that your investments in the stock of the Company, cannot fail to yield you an ample remunerating return. With great resp't, your ob't serv'ts,

S. McCLENAHAN, Pres't.
THOS. HILL,
ISAAC CLEGG,
JOHN H. HAUGHTON,
L. J. HAUGHTON,
PETER G. EVANS,
Directors.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—On the 30th ult. Caravajal was still fighting in Matamoras, having been engaged since the 21st. He had taken the west side of the town, and was within four blocks of the Plaza, which was strongly fortified.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 9.—Brigs Tangier from Boston, David Duffell from New York, Ann Maria from Providence, R. I.; Schrs. Express and Gen. Irvin from Baltimore, J. A. Cook from Boston, Wm. Hart from Philadelphia. 10.—Brigs Helvellyn from Kennebunk, Me., Torcello from New York; Schr. Lamartine from New York. 11.—Brig Homer from Nantucket.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1851.

THE WHIG CONVENTION.—We have copied, in another column, the proceedings of the Whigs of Granville, with a sketch of the admirable speeches of the Hon. ROBERT B. GILLIAM and HENRY W. MILLER, Esq. They are worthy of the reader's attention.

No call has yet been made for a meeting in this county, but we are requested to say, that Tuesday of December County Court, being the 2d day of the month, will be an appropriate day for a meeting; upon which the Whigs of the Town and County are requested to meet at the Town House, at 3 P. M. for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the State Convention, for the nomination of a candidate for Governor, and for the appointment of two Delegates, to represent the State at large in the National Convention to be held next Spring for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President.

It is hoped that the importance of the occasion will draw forth a full meeting of the Whigs of Cumberland. The redemption of the State from its present attitude of Locofocoism, is of itself an object worthy of the most earnest efforts of all good Whigs. But even that sinks into insignificance, (on account of the limited power of the Executive officer of our State,) when compared with the great National blessing to be attained by the election of sound, patriotic, conservative Whigs, to fill the chief Executive offices of this broad Union; and the great National evil to be averted by the defeat of such "progressive democrats" as would involve us in wars with half the world by sanctioning fillibustering expeditions against the dominions of other countries with which we are and ought to remain at peace. The disadvantages of having such men in power were apparent in the Mexican war, which never would have happened if MR. CLAY had been elected President instead of Mr. Polk. The advantages of having such a sound man as MR. FILLMORE are apparent in the averting of a war with Spain, which would inevitably have happened if the Administration had not taken the most earnest and effectual measures to put down the further progress of the piratical invasion of Cuba from our shores. The peace of the country and of the world may be, and is likely to be, involved in the event of our Presidential election. Let every man, therefore, who is disposed to avoid aggressive wars, and to maintain the quiet and peaceful march of our happy Union to greatness, bestir himself in favor of FILLMORE and GRAHAM. Especially let every Southern man, who feels duly grateful to the present Administration for the faithful enforcement of the Laws, on which the existence of the Union itself has depended, take care that it be no fault of his, if that Administration be not sustained, and its existence continued for another term.

We would again respectfully urge upon the Whigs of neighboring counties to hold meetings during this and the ensuing month. And we hope we may be pardoned for suggesting, that the Delegates appointed to the State Convention be not trammelled with instructions to vote for this or that individual as the candidate for Governor. Some experience in our State Conventions has shown us the evil of such instructions, by which Delegates are sent, not to consult with other Whigs as to what is best, under a view of all the circumstances, to be done, but merely to record determinations formed upon local preferences, altogether irrespective of general popularity, and sometimes utterly at variance with all hopes of success. It is none of our purpose to object to Delegates understanding the wishes and preferences of their constituents, and if consistent with their opinion of the general good, (after consulting with their Whig brethren from other parts of the State,) sustaining those wishes and preferences by their votes.—That is all right and proper. But county nominations, and county instructions to Delegates, are calculated to forestall public opinion, to array the friends of different individuals against each other, to obstruct the selection of the best candidate, and to produce lukewarmness among the friends of those who are not nominated.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The trial of Daniel and James Butler, indicted for the killing of Thomas E. Richardson in September, 1850, (in which case, the Grand Jury found only a bill for manslaughter,) took place on Tuesday last, and occupied the entire day. After a patient and laborious investigation, the Jury brought into court about 12 o'clock at night a verdict of *Not Guilty*. For the State, J. G. Shepherd, Esq. (who had been assigned in consequence of the Solicitor being of counsel for the Defendants before his election to that office.) For the Defendants, Hon. Robert Strange and Wm. B. Wright, Esq.

MORE COTTON BURNT.—The steamer Montgomery, with 2500 bales of cotton, was burnt near Vicksburg lately.

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER IMPROVEMENT.—We copy from the Wilmington Herald an interesting Report of the President and Directors showing the state of the works on the rivers above this place.

We were requested by one of the Directors who was in this place yesterday, to state, that he is satisfied that the second paragraph of the Report is erroneous in its statement that "boats can readily pass from Fayetteville to Jones's Falls whenever they can pass the shallows below Fayetteville." The shoal three miles above Fayetteville is often impassable when boats can reach Fayetteville. And to remove that obstacle it is a part of the original plan of the Company to construct a dam and lock at or near that point.

COAL.—A beautiful specimen of Bituminous Coal, from a newly discovered deposite on the lands of Mrs. Taylor, on Deep River, has been left at this office. We learn that the lands have been purchased by a company of distinguished gentlemen of our own State, at $21,000. We most heartily wish them golden returns.

In a postscript to a part of our last Tuesday's issue we announced the death of Mr. Hines, of which we had the melancholy intelligence by Telegraph. The following more particular notice is from the Register:—

DEATH OF HON. RICHARD HINES.

It is with feelings of the most poignant regret that we have to record the death of the Hon. Richard Hines, which occurred in this City, on Monday afternoon last, after a lingering illness of several weeks.

By the death of Mr Hines, the State has been deprived of one of its purest and most prominent citizens, society of one of its most valuable members, and his family of one whose place cannot be filled. Endowed by nature with a clear head and a vigorous intellect—blending decision of purpose with great kindness of heart and the most generous disposition, and firmness of principle with the utmost sincerity of feeling, he commanded respect and regard wherever he was known. Others have had a more brilliant career, but none in whom the mild and gentle virtues have shone more clearly, nor by whom they have been more steadily and effectively inculcated. He has gone down to the grave in the ripeness of manhood, and in the midst of his usefulness, leaving his family the proud inheritance of an unblemished name, and the encouraging example of an useful and honorable life.

Mr. Hines was a native of Edgecombe county, and represented in the 19th Congress the District of which Edgecombe then comprised a part. He was also for many years Chairman of the Whig Central Committee of the State.

Few men have passed through life more universally acceptable in all the various public and private stations which he was called to fill.

Mr. Hines was, we presume, about 60 years of age.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—Dr. J. Kearney Rogers, a distinguished Physician, Gardiner Howland, a wealthy retired merchant, of the firm of G. & S. Howland, of New York, and the Rev. Dr. Croswell, of the Episcopal Church, Boston, all died suddenly on Sunday last. Mr. Howland went home from Church, where the death of his friend Dr. Rogers was announced from the pulpit, and he fell and expired. Dr. Croswell was taken sick in his pulpit, was carried home and died the same evening.

COMMON SCHOOL FUND.—Gov. Reid has published a Statement of the Fall Distribution of this Fund, from which it appears that the sums assigned to the Counties in this part of the State are as follows:

	Fall 1851.	Total for 1851.
Anson,	$1,181 54	$1,828 52
Bladen,	882 10	1,364 08
Brunswick,	654 55	1,011 67
Chatham,	1,768 15	2,729 35
Columbus,	583 94	902 36
Cumberland,	1,949 53	3,012 91
Duplin,	1,222 33	1,888 87
Guilford,	2,033 70	3,141 60
Montgomery,	675 95	1,047 71
Moore,	910 78	1,453 84
New Hanover,	1,562 18	2,420 12
Randolph,	1,675 96	2,579 92
Richmond,	872 96	1,349 12
Robeson,	1,218 86	1,883 60
Sampson,	1,359 19	2,092 87
Stanly,	696 54	1,079 16

The whole amount distributed in the Spring was $45,275 14. In the Fall, $82,827. Total for the year $128,102 14.

Of the operation of the School system in Guilford county, the Patriot says,—

"The whole number of children, over 5 and under 21, in the county, as ascertained in January 1851, was 6,357. Of this number 3,776 received instruction in the Common Schools. Schools were kept some part of the year in every district except four, viz: No. 17, 31, 66 and 68. The average number of months taught was nearly four and a half.

"The County tax for the support of Schools for several years past has been 15 cents on the poll, and 7 cents on the $100 valuation of land. The tax laid last year and collected the present, for School purposes, is 25 cents on the poll and 15 cents on the 100 valuation of land—which will give a largely increased amount in the ensuing Fall distribution."

PUNCTUALITY.—There is much truth in the following idea from the Salem (Mass.) Observer, as we have found in the course of our experience; and as we believe was found by one greater than the Salem Observer or its Fayetteville namesake, viz: one Benjamin Franklin, who is said to have resorted to the same mode to ascertain whether men were worthy of credit or not. It is not an infallible rule of course, but when a man pays punctually for his newspaper, it is prima facie evidence that he may be relied on in larger transactions. So we have generally found, and have accordingly acted, and advised others to act in many individual cases which have come within our knowledge:—

How to obtain Credit.—The Salem Observer says a young man, who had been in business two or three years, was in want of a small loan of money, from two to three hundred dollars. He made some inquiries, and was directed to a worthy citizen for the needful. He accordingly called on the gentleman, and asked the favor, and the following dialogue took place:

"Sir, do you take a newspaper?"

"Yes, sir; the S—— O——."

"Very well; call on me in a day or two."

During the interval the gentleman called at the printing office, and on inquiry found that the applicant for the money had paid his newspaper bill punctually, when due.

On the young man calling on him at the time appointed, he said—

"You can have the money, sir, upon your note."

FROM EUROPE.—The Canada and Baltic have arrived, the latter in 10 days and 19 hours, with Liverpool dates to the 29th ultimo.

Cotton had fallen another ⅛d.

Kossuth and his family had arrived in England, and was received with great enthusiasm at Southampton. He delivered a speech in responding to one of welcome by the Mayor, and again spoke at great length at a banquet given to him by the Mayor. He afterwards went to London, where he declined a public dinner, for the reason that he desired to avoid any imputation of having mixed with any party.

Contradictory accounts are brought in relation to the alleged difficulties between Kossuth and the officers of the Mississippi. Some that there had been no quarrel, and others that Kossuth had challenged Capt. Long.

A rumor of the death of the Pope of Rome was discredited in Paris.

The President of France had at last succeeded in forming a Ministry, but it consists of men very little known to fame—M. Corbin, Minister of Justice; Turgot, Foreign Affairs; Giraud, Public Instruction; Thorigney, Interior; Casibianca, Commerce; Lacrosse, Public Works; Gen. St. Arnaud, War; Forlout, Marine; Blondel, Finance.

MARRIED,

In Graham, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. J. R. Holt, Mr. JOSIAH McCULLOCH to Miss MARTHA D. FAUCETT, eldest daughter of John Faucett, Esq., Clerk of the County Court.

DIED,

In Sampson county, on the 6th inst., THEOPHILUS S. UNDERWOOD, Esq., a worthy and estimable citizen and consistent member of the Baptist Church, aged about 38 years.

At Cedar Falls, Randolph county, on the 25th ult., Col. JOHN WOOD, aged 71 years.

☞ Mrs. Anne C. Hall is desirous of selling her HOUSE on Haymount. The House is very large and convenient, having 14 comfortable rooms, 9 of them having fire-places. There are also several very large and convenient pantries and closets. The kitchen is very large and commodious; a very convenient barn, stable and carriage-house; a good smoke-house; an excellent well, and large garden and lot.

The wing, containing 7 good rooms, is entirely detached from the main building, and would make a comfortable residence for a small family. She is willing to divide the lot and sell either half or the whole. Persons wishing to purchase, will please call and look at the buildings as soon as possible.

Nov. 10, 1851. 38-5t*

NEW GOODS
AND
NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber has just received and offers for sale, a well selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

—ALSO—

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Which he will sell on very favorable terms.—Country Produce taken in exchange.

Having purchased his Goods low for Cash, he flatters himself that he can suit any who favor him with a call, both in quality and prices.

DANIEL CLARK.

Sept. 27, 1851. 26-w3m

Small Tract of Valuable LAND
FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 350 acres, on the South side of Lower Little River, four miles Northwest from Kingsbury, with a good Plantation, and 12,000 Turpentine boxes one year old. The above land is convenient to the River and the Turpentine Distillery, and produces Corn and Oats finely. If the above land is not disposed of before the 4th of December, I shall proceed to offer the same at public auction, together with the crop of Corn, Peas and Forage, stock of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c. Any person desiring information, can apply on the premises.

Terms liberal—made known at sale.

DANIEL MASON.

Nov. 1, 1851. 36-4t*pd

NOTICE,
A Valuable Tract of Land for Sale.

300 ACRES of land lying on both sides of Crains creek in the upper edge of Cumberland county, joining the lands of A. McCallum, Angus Johnson, and others. 2,050 acres of it is good bottom land, well timbered with white and red oak, suitable for staves or timber of any kind; it is one of the best ranges for stock of all kinds, perhaps in the county, with a fine spring of water on it within three miles of the Plank Road running from Carthage to Fayetteville. In addition to that, lumber can be rafted down the creek to Little River.

Any person wishing to purchase said land will call upon Angus Johnson, who will show them the land; or address R. McIntosh, at Pittsborough.

Terms made easy to the purchaser.

None of the said land is cleared—no improvements of any kind.

ROBERT McINTOSH.

Sept. 29, 1851. 28-3mw

NOTICE.

THE Steward's Hall at Floral College will be leased for one year from the 1st January 1852. Sealed proposals (post paid) addressed to A. D. McLean, President Board of Trustees, will meet with attention. The election will take place the third Thursday in November.

Oct. 3, 1851. 30-wtt

From the N. Y. Express.

IMPORTANT DECISION—CASE OF THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

In the U. S. Circuit Court, Judges Nelson and Betts upon the bench, a decision was given this morning by Judge Nelson.

The Judge reviewed the various points in the case, referred to the fact that the Methodist Church was organized in the United States in 1784, under the superintendence and sovereignty of the travelling preachers, who, in General Conference, were the whole power of the Church, the lay members then and now, having no voice in Church government.

Before this the Methodist Church was conducted by John Wesley and his agents, and the change was made by his assent and wish. The Church was never incorporated but held together and kept organized by certain printed rules.

The Plaintiffs say that the differences between the Northern and Southern branches of the Church, sprung up previously to 1844, as to the ownership of slaves. This breach threatened to impair the safety of the church. The question arose in 1844 whether or not there should be a separation, and resolutions were passed by a large majority of the conferences of that year, held in New York, deciding that should the annual Conferences in the slaveholding States, consider it best to separate, they might do so.

All the Southern annual Conferences, were in that event to be organized in a separate church, to be called "the Methodist Church South." It was also decided that travelling Ministers might attach themselves to either the Northern or Southern Church.

The plaintiffs allege that the Conference had this power, and this was confirmed in 1845 by a counsel of the Northern Bishops.

The Church, the plaintiffs then say became divided into two distinct bodies, Northern and Southern, and that the South was entitled to its share of the property belonging to the body. The Church owned a large amount of property among which was the N. Y. Methodist Book concern worth $750,000, but the agents of this concern as well as the principals refused to allow any division.

The plaintiffs further say that a part of them are travelling ministers and that they and 1500 other travelling ministers have an interest in this fund,—that the church has about 460,000 members South, and that there are about 639,000 North.

The defendants, (Messrs. Peck, Bangs and others, agents of the Book Concern,) acknowledge the adoption of the Resolutions, but state they were intended to meet a contingency which never occurred, and that the plan of separation was illegal because unconstitutional, and further that the South in withdrawing did so voluntarily, and thereby renounced all their privileges as owners of the Book Concern.

They acknowledge that the Book Concern was established by travelling preachers, and that it is to be applied to their relief, and the relief of their orphans, and also to the relief of superannuated preachers.

The Court stated that the travelling preachers claim their share of the fund now, as before separation. The establishment had produced large profits, had been conducted with great judgment, but owed its prosperity mainly to the efforts of the travelling preachers. The fund was originally intended for their benefit, and if attempted to be changed, it would be the province of this Court to prevent it.

The Court also considered that the Trustees of the Book Concern stood in the light of the Beneficiaries of a Charitable Fund, which had been endowed by third parties. According to the decision of the original founders the proceeds and profits had been devoted to their use, and if they came within the regulations they were still entitled to such proceeds and profits.

The Court desired to administer the law in behalf of the claimants, their case exciting peculiar sympathy. The plan of separation in 1844 provided that there should be a *pro rata* distribution, and that each should have their share. It bore the impress of good will and good feeling, and was founded, so far as the Court knew, on strictly equitable principles. It was adopted by a vote of 147 to 22 in a body where more than 4000 preachers were represented.

As to the powers of the General Conference, the Court considered that they were as they were originally, and that they were not affected by being delegated to any lesser number, the reduction of numbers, or the representative principle, being a necessary incident to the growth of the country. They originally had the power to make as many distinct organizations as they pleased. The conference had the same power in 1844 as in 1784, when the whole body acted for itself.

The members were free to say what was the best policy of accomplishing the great designs of the Master in whose service they were engaged, the object being the spread of the Gospel. The Court also thought that the idea that the Church had but limited and prescribed powers was erroneous. The Canada Conference was originally a part of the American Methodist Church, but in 1828 was allowed to separate. The Texas Conference was also brought into the American Church, and in both cases by the act of the General Conference.

The Court considered that the complainants had the same right as previously to the separation—that the claimants were still travelling preachers, and their field of labor within their original jurisdiction.—Assuming that the General Conference was not authorized to make the division, still the complainants were not deprived of their rights to share in the fund, not having forfeited it; it was not in law in the power of even the Conference to take it from them.

The Court so concluded, but whether *pro rata* or in proportion to the capital is left for future adjudication.

The Court also earnestly hoped that the difficulty might now be amicably settled by the parties interested. If the conclusions arrived at should restore harmony in the Church it would not regret the labor which had been expended upon the case.

Ministerial Family.—At the recent meeting of the Presbytery of White Water, in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, there were present the father, brother, four sons, one son-in-law, and a nephew, all preaching the Gospel.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

To demoralize these United States, to convert us from a nation of Republicans into a nation of bandits, seems to be the main struggle of many presses among us. Our "manifest destiny," it is insisted upon in some quarters, is to plunder Mexico, turn bucaneers upon Cuba, shoot New Grenadian boatmen, thrash Nicaraguans, declare war against Austria, establish the independence of Hungary, banish Louis Napoleon, and spread universal Liberty over all creation, (save and except in the fifteen slaveholding States of our own immaculate Union!) It must be confessed the sphere of operations proposed is very large; but, as Danton thundered in the ears of the red hot and red-handed Parisians, *Il nous faut audace, toujours audace*, —audacity will do the job for us. Hence, as Mr. Thrasher, of Havana, has got into prison for helping on Lopez to land in Cuba, the President of the United States is immoderately scolded for not forthwith ordering a bombardment of the castle of Havana; and like are the demands as to intervention in European affairs.

Danton, Robespierre, Marat, Red Republicans, and Napoleon, the great despot of Democracy, went on this mission of manifest destiny in their day, and made such a havoc of the human race in working it out, that the lessons they taught in fire and blood, upon battle fields from Egypt to Moscow, ought to be remembered at least in our day. It was their idea that Republican France was to inoculate all Europe with their political principles, and hence they commenced the vaccination in Paris by bleeding the Aristocrats there under Fouquier Tinville, of the Revolutionary Tribunal; and they run on with their knives and lancets over the Alps, and the Appenines, and the Rhine, and the Danube. Their "manifest destiny" was by sword and fire to make Republicans of everybody and everything; and hence, becoming a nation of bandits, the whole world *en masse* rose in arms against them crushed them or guillotined them all, and the great Despot Democrat was doomed to die on the rocks of St. Helena.—Mahomet spread his peculiar principles in the same way. God gave him the mission, he said, to subdue mankind to his religion, and he began the good work by cutting the throats of such as he could not convert. Like this, too, was the manifest destiny of the great Tartar, Ghengis Khan.

Now, undoubtedly, we American Republicans have our mission, our "manifest destiny," but it is not to make wars, cut throats, rob or plunder,—to become pirates, bandits, bucaneers, or anything like them. Washington, in his Farewell Address, foresaw and wrote out our mission, and he told us, in brief, to attend to our own business, as a nation, and to let other people's business alone. Non-intervention in the politics of other nations, that is 'Mind your own business,' was the chart he marked out for us,—the mission, he said, we had. Hence, is it not at all probable, if he were on earth, that he would, at least until Congress assembled and enacted the Law, declare war against Spain for the sake of Mr. Thrasher, or enter into an alliance with Kossuth Mazzini, or Ledru Rollin, to declare war against Austria, Russia, and all creation in general.

'Mind your own business,' then, is our mission; and this minding our own business is the secret of our wonderful success, our amazing growth as a nation. We have nothing to do with Holy Alliances on one side, or Red Republicans on the other-save freely and fully to express our opinions of them all, as we please. If the European monarchs make their subjects uncomfortably miserable at home, here is an asylum for them all, and with them all we are ready to share our birthrights and our inestimable privileges. What more can be asked of us, or what more can we do? This is the world's asylum, the world's refuge, and all here have equal rights and equal privileges. One thing is certain, that if these European subjects do not choose to submit to their despotisms, they have every day the physical power to throw the incubus off. They have our hearty good wishes that they attempt it, succeed in it, and establish good free governments instead of these despotisms; but there is no reason, if they will not rise to strike the blow, or have not the courage to strike it, that we should strike it for them. Never, never let us attempt, in the bosom of our own free happy country, to fight the battles of men who have not the courage, or, if the courage, not the self-sacrifice, the skill, the intelligence to fight for themselves. Our destiny is to destroy despotisms by our good examples, by constantly demonstrating our capacity for self-government; not to waste our time and our energies in hunting despots as tigers are hunted in jungles, or in guillotining or garroting them if we can catch them in our nets. Show for a hundred years more a complete, a perfectly successful Republic here, and no despotism on earth can survive the shock of the affrighting example.

Again: a nation with three millions of slaves upon its soil must be a little modest in prattling of Liberty before other people. It would not be surprising if these despots whom our Manifest Destiny sends us in pursuit of should turn on their haunches, and scream out, "You lying hypocrites! get tke beam out of your own eyes." Now, as we are almost daily contending in our Journal that we sixteen non-slaveholding States have no right impertinently to interfere with the domestic governments of our fifteen sister slaveholding States, so we say our thirty-one States have no right to interfere with the governments of other nations. 'Mind your own business' is our maxim at home and abroad. Maintain the faith of Treaties. Abide by the Laws of Nations. Respect the great and learned Publicists and Jurisconsults of all ages and times, from Aristotle of Greece down to our own Wheaton. Vattel, and Grotius, and Puffendorf be our authorities, and not Ledru Rollins living, or Lopezes dead. Remember, we were not born of a Romulus or Remus, to rob Sabines of their women, or to inscribe upon our banners any *Carthago delenda est*, but of civilians like old John Adams, wise, prudent men, like old Ben Franklin, patriots like George Washington. Wolves did not nurse into being and make wolves of us, but gentle mothers, from whom we sucked in Bible principles,—'love one another,' 'do good to one another,' 'do as ye would others would do unto you.' 'Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that he hath.' '*Thou shalt not steal*,' &c., &c.

COTTON.

The very intelligent London correspondent of the National Intelligencer presents the following interesting facts and speculations in relation to our great staple:—

LONDON, Oct. 23, 1851.

The annual crop of cotton, and the ability of different countries to furnish that raw material to the manufacturers of England, is every day becoming a subject of increasing importance. The capability of India to furnish this raw material to a considerable extent has never been doubted; but hitherto there have been great difficulties in forwarding it from the place of growth to the port of shipment for Europe. These difficulties are, however, rapidly diminishing, and the quantity received thence in England has increased from 70,000,000 pounds weight in 1849 to nearly to 120,000,000 pounds in 1850: the former being about nine per cent. of the whole quantity imported into England, the latter about eighteen per cent. of that importation.—The Great Exhibition, which has just closed, has not only presented numerous samples of the raw cotton of India, but has also shown us the great degree of perfection to which the natives of that country have, by mere manual operation, unassisted almost entirely by European science and mechanism, brought their manufactures of cotton. Muslin tissues have been exhibited, ten yards long and one yard wide, weighing only 3 oz. 2 dwts. each, and capable of being passed through a wedding-ring. They are literally of a gossamer texture, and more resemble what might be the work of fairies than the produce of human fingers. We have, indeed, hitherto known more of the low and deceitful politics and contemptible policy of the rulers, both native and European, of India, than of the patience and industry, the ingenuity and skill, the social arts and admirable ability of the people. The Exhibition has given a new turn to our thoughts. India will henceforward receive a large additional share of the attention of the merchants and manufacturers of England, as well as more of the fostering care of the Government, and the benevolent regards of philanthropists, and of all who really wish to improve the condition of a hundred millions of human beings. India has been renowned for her muslin fabrics for more than sixteen hundred years; yet how few of the six million of the visiters to the Crystal Palace ever before possessed the means of beholding a sample of those fabrics! It is not probable, however, that these cobweb-like tissues, beautiful and wonderful as they are, will produce any great effect upon the general distribution of the trade and commerce of the world. They, as well as many other proofs of the skill and capability of the natives which the Exhibition contained, cannot fail to excite an endeavor to turn that skill and capability to a more profitable purpose than they have hitherto been employed in; thereby improving the condition of the people and adding to the resources of the British empire. Parliament will, undoubtedly, during the next session, earnestly take up the affairs of India, particularly with respect to the produce of cotton and the means of facilitating its importation to Europe; and, although the manufacturers of Manchester and Bolton must, for several years to come, under any circumstances, rely for the principal portion of the raw material upon the United States, it is equally true that every year will find them more and more independent of the casualties which may arise from their being dependent upon a single market. It must also be borne in mind that there is every year a remarkable increase in the consumption of cotton fabrics, and there is as little chance of raw cotton becoming a drug in the market, through an undue proportion between its supply and the demand for it, as there is of gold becoming too plentiful from the discovery of the rich mines of California and Australia.

A GOLD MANIA.

The London correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial gives the following particulars of a South Sea speculation on a small scale, existing in London when the steamer sailed three weeks ago:

By a former packet it was mentioned that a company had just been formed in London for working a quartz vein in California under a lease from Col. Fremont.—Palmer, Cook & Co., of San Francisco, are the holders of the lease, and they have assigned it to the London company on condition of receiving gratuitously one-third of the shares in the concern. The capital being £100,000, the shares in question amount to £33,333. Besides this, Col. Fremont claims what is termed in England a "royalty" of one-sixth of the gross produce. The directors of the proposed company, however, being all respectable men, and the specimens of the quartz brought by the agents of Palmer, Cook & Co. being found to possess a singular and unexpected degree of richness, the applications for shares were five times as numerous as could be complied with, and quotations were actually made previous to their issue of £2 premium for the £1 shares. To-day the price is 15s. premium.

Of course this will serve as the commencement of a mania. The company above alluded to is called the 'Agua Fria,' and already another is in the market under the title of the 'Ave Maria.' The latter also professes to hold a lease from Col. Fremont, but it is only such a one as the Colonel would doubtless be willing to give by the dozen. It does not, so far as can be judged by the prospectus of the company, specify the existence of any vein within the space over which it extends, but simply conveys the right of searching for one and working it if it can be found. Nevertheless this company has also obtained a sufficient number of subscribers, although its shares in anticipation only fetched the moderate premium of 2s. 6d. This, however, upon a £1 share is at the rate of 12 per cent. It would doubtless have done better, only that its directors are fourth-rate people.

A third company, called the West Mariposa Mining Association, has also been advertised to-day, with a proposed capital of £100,000, but the prospectus and list of directors are not yet out.

At the same time, of course, Australia is not likely to be neglected, and some schemers are in the field with a proposal to raise £50,000 and to lease a district in that colony.

All the wornout speculators of the railway period will, under these circumstances, begin to revive, and will fancy that a time is again come for them to concoct prospectuses and boards after the old fashion. But they will be disappointed, and the affair will be short lived. The public are not yet ripe for any new and general imposture by means of *companies*. The next universal folly they fall into must come in some original and untried shape.

These remarks, however, do not imply any doubt as to the productiveness both of California and Australia. It may be questioned if a proper estimate of that productiveness and its consequences has yet been formed, even by the most sanguine mind. But supposing the aspirations which seem warranted by the quartz veins to be fully realized, the parties who will gain by the wild scramble that will ensue are not likely to be those who occupy the position of shareholders at a distance respectively of 5000 or 7000 miles.

USE OF GUANO IN VIRGINIA.

We take pleasure (says the Richmond Times) in inserting the following valuable communication, giving accurate statistics of the quantity of Guano sold in Richmond during the year which ended on the 31st October, and also of the quantity shipped by the James River and Kanawha Canal. From these data our correspondent frames an interesting conjectural estimate of the quantity purchased in the State during the year, and of its probable influence upon the crop of wheat for the coming year.—The result is so enormous that it almost staggers belief. But there can be no doubt that the use of Guano will immensely increase the yield of wheat in Virginia. The demand for it is steadily advancing, and, next year, the quantity purchased will be far larger than it has been this year.

In regard to the estimate that *one-fifth* of the Guano purchased in the State is sold at Richmond, it may be well to say, that the farmers in most of the tide-water counties procure their supplies from Baltimore, and considerable quantities are sold at Norfolk, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Alexandria and Winchester. The sum of $382,050 paid in one year for Guano sold in Richmond alone is of itself an enormous tax to be drawn from the agricultural community, but the fact that it is cheerfully and voluntarily paid, gives assurance that it is far from being an unwise expenditure. Its best effect consists in the positive improvement which it secures to our wide spread impoverished fields. If it be true that the planters and farmers of Eastern Virginia and the Valley have actually paid in one year a contribution of near *two millions of dollars*, in order to procure an increase of their crops and fertilize their lands, how is it that the whole of this State has so long hesitated to raise a *permanent* capital sufficient to complete her great Canal and all her leading lines of rail road? The readiness of the people to bear a tax for guano, proves that, if they had chosen, they might long ago have finished these public works, which would now, like those of New York, have been dispensing prosperity throughout the Commonwealth, and, by their ample revenues, relieving us from the burdens of taxation:

For the Times.

Mr. EDITOR: Believing it would be desirable information to many of your readers to know the quantity of Guano which has been used in Virginia for the last 12 months, I have collected information which shows that the quantity entering the port of Richmond and sold here from the 1st Nov. 1850 to 1st Nov. 1851, was 7,641 tons. Of this, 2,367 tons was transported up the James River and Kanawha Canal, and applied mostly by farmers living on or near the line of the Canal. From the dates at which it passed up the Canal, it appears that not more than *one-sixth* of the quantity purchased was used on the summer crops, leaving five-sixths applicable to the crop of Wheat seeded this fall. The cost of Guano to the farmers and planters would average at their farms, 850 per ton, making for the whole quantity of 7,641 tons sold in Richmond, the aggregate sum of $382,050. If not more than one-sixth was used on the spring and summer crops, there would be left to be applied to the seeded Wheat crop 6,368 tons, which may be expected to increase the yield of next year (estimating the increase at four bushels to the 100 lbs., or 80 bushels to the ton—say eight bushels to the acre) by 509,404 bushels.

The Guano sold in this market is supposed to be not more than one-fifth of the quantity used in Virginia this year, which, if so, would make 38,205 tons applied to the poor worn-out lands of Virginia, at a cost of $1,910,250, making an increased yield, if all applied to the Wheat crop, of 3,076,400 bushels. Five-sixths of the whole quantity applied to the Wheat crop (at 8 bushels to the acre) would give an increase of 2,547,000 bushels in the next crop.

This is not all that is being done for our lands. More manure is made on the farms than heretofore; and in addition to the Guano which has been transported up the Canal, there has been during the past 12 months, ending on 1st Nov., upwards of 8000 tons of lime, salt, plaster, &c. for manure, shipped from this place by the Canal. S.

A Novel Sight.—Two large, gracefully-proportioned, sprightly-looking deer—a doe and buck—passed through Broadway yesterday afternoon, attached, in the usual style, to a light wagon, containing two gentlemen. The buck bore his antlers aloft with true dignity, while its timid mate was the personification of meekness and gentleness. They attracted much attention.

N. Y. Jour. of Com., 6th.

Beaten by One.—A chap who had his hand blown off by a Fourth of July explosion applied to the Tennessee Legislature to be made Doorkeeper. He tells the story of his failure in the following style:—"Why, sir, there were four one-armed men besides myself—two of them with their limbs off close to the shoulders—besides any quantity of one-legged fellows stumping about. After awhile a chap put in with only one arm and one leg. He beat us all *by one*. When I saw that I put for home."

A little girl in Lebanon, (N. H.) having one end of a pen-holder in her mouth, fell forward on the floor, driving the penholder so far into her mouth that she died from the effects of the wound.

Filial Affection.—There is this beautiful sentiment among the Turks: "A wife may be lost, and we may marry again; children may die, and others can take their places; but we can have but one mother."

Transplanting Trees.—Fruit, shade, and ornamental trees should be planted out in a Southern climate as soon after the leaves have fallen in the fall as possible. Here we have no heavy frosts to throw the roots out of the ground: but the roots become firmly imbedded by the winter rains. The wounds caused by removal heal; new fibres commence to shoot; and when spring comes, the tree grows off as if to the "manor born." In planting out peach trees, examine the roots around the base, and see if there are none of the peach worm secreted there; they will breed fast enough without importing them from abroad. Many a tree has been ruined by planting with the worm just beginning at the root.—Whoever would succeed well in planting trees, cannot bestow too much attention to the following plain and fixed principles of vegetable life:

First, a tree is a feeding, living thing, with all the appetite and wants of animate life. Secondly, it must be fed, to insure its perfection, as much as though it breathed, and possessed living functions. Now, when we understand how the tree takes its food, that it is principally through the ends of the minute rootlets, spongioles, or mouths, we shall see the importance of preserving all of its thousand feeders, that the tree may go on consuming its accustomed food, without having the great draw made upon its vitality, of having to form the mouths before the food can be taken. Now, care having been taken to take up the rootlets entire, so should there be care taken to plant them just as they were taken from the ground. We too often see holes dug for trees which look more like post holes than a repository for the roots of a living plant. The tree should never be planted deeper than it originally grew in the soil; the surface roots should have all the room, with their laterals spread, that nature first gave them: and a rich soil of good vegetable mould should be firmly imbedded all around the roots. Let the tree be firmly planted at once. Whoever makes the second effort to plant a tree, will, nine times in ten, get his labor for his pains. Animal manures, unless most thoroughly decomposed, will not answer to feed trees with. Nature is a good teacher; witness the forest, how the massive trunk interlaces its thousand arms, and year after year drops its foliage to enrich the earth with the mineral substances which a bountiful Providence has wisely concentrated from the atmosphere, to be again taken up by the eating roots, clothing the tree in foliage, flowers and fruit.

Our fruit trees are liable to be sun killed; they should be trained low, so that the shade of the limbs will protect the trunk. We would now plant out apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, grapes, figs, raspberries, strawberries, and all shade and ornamental trees. Whenever the ground is wet, plant. Figs, and such tender fruits as are liable to be winter killed, should be planted in the coldest and most exposed situations. This will prevent their putting out too early; for it is seldom the winter frost that injures the fig, but the frost in the spring, when the bud has begun to swell. Large fig trees may be secured from the effects of the frost by spreading around the roots a good coat of stable manure. Place the manure around as soon as the weather becomes severe, and the warmth engendered by it will effectually protect it from every frost that we usually have in this climate. A tree that has been long out of the ground will be benefited by immersing the whole tree in water twelve to twenty-four hours. Examine the roots, and see if there are any old wounds—if there are, cut them off with a sharp knife, and remember that before the tree can begin to take nourishment from the substances in which it is imbedded, new rootlets, with mouths, must be formed from the mutilated roots you plant; therefore, take up with care, and plant with skill and judgment.—*Soil of the South.*

GROUND AND UNGROUND—COOKED AND UNCOOKED FOOD.

In a communication from the Society of Shakers at Lebanon, New York, in the Patent Office Report, we find the following upon the relative value of ground and unground, cooked and uncooked corn, for feeding and fattening cattle, &c.:

"The experience of more than thirty years leads us to estimate ground corn at one-third higher than unground as food for cattle, and especially for fattening pork; hence it has been the practice of our society for more than a quarter of a century to grind all our provender.

"The same experience induces us to put a higher value upon cooked than upon raw meal, and for fattening animals, swine particularly, we consider three of cooked equal to four bushels of raw meal.

"Until within the last three or four years, our society fattened annually for thirty years, from 40,000 to 50,000 pounds of pork, exclusive of lard and offal fat, and it is the constant practice to cook the meal, for which purpose six or seven potash kettles are used."

The Shakers are a close-observing, calculating people, and go in for the practical realities of life; and, therefore, in the economy of food, must be presumed to be good judges. For ourself, we are disposed to believe the conclusions to which they have arrived are correct.

Ed. American Farmer.

There is no question as to the advantage of cooked food for cattle. A hot mash is just as beneficial and as grateful to a cow in a cold morning, as a hot cup of coffee to her owner.—*Mercury.*

Holdbridge's *Statistical Almanac* for the year 1852, estimates the number of newspapers published in the United States annually at 412,880,000, being equal to 16¼ copies per year for every man, woman and child. While in the British Empire only one is published for every 2,000 of the inhabitants; in Belgium, one to every 25,000; in Persia, one to every 20,186; in Russia, only three copies to every 1,000,000.

The same work estimates the annual products of all the cotton mills in the U. States, at 250,000,000 yards, and the consumption of cotton 600,000 bales; 100,000 bales of which are consumed south of the Potomac, and in the Western States. The value of this amount of cotton, when manufactured, is supposed to be upwards of sixty-seven millions.

"I hope to live to see the day," said Lord Brougham, "when every peasant in England can understand Bacon." "His lordship," replied Cobbett, "had much better have hoped to see the day when every peasant would be able to *eat* bacon."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Indications are becoming more frequent than we like of a settled design, on the part of unreflecting persons abroad, and even in our own country, to involve the United States in revolutionary projects and movements in different countries in Europe.

Missionaries for this purpose from abroad have already made their appearance in this country, and others are expected. Of these missionaries, perhaps the least exceptionable is that of Professor Kinkle, who is now in the West, whose object is thus stated in a respectable Western paper:

"His mission to this country," says the Cleveland Herald, "appears to be to obtain pecuniary aid for a contemplated movement on behalf of liberty in Europe; and at a recent meeting in Cincinnati, at which the Mayor presided, Prof. K. explained the arrangements proposed in reference to the German revolutionary loan. The Commercial reports him as stating that the loan was not founded on idle or deceitful speculation, but on the honor of those distinguished friends of liberty who guarantied its appropriation to the sacred cause of human freedom—anticipating a general warfare between the free people of the West and the Czar of Russia, and confident, in the present state of public opinion, that the struggle would be a victorious one for freedom. It was intended to assume the money subscribed towards this object as a national debt by the Revolutionary Government they should establish, to be paid off, principle and interest, if they succeed; and if they fail, as one speaker eloquently observed, they wipe off the debt and the obligation in their blood."

And upon this statement of the case the Herald makes the following comment, which we heartily commend to the consideration of all our readers:

"We should think that the experience of the past season in raising money and men for revolutionary purposes in other lands would make Americans at least rather chary in taking large investments. The genius of our institutions is exerting a strong influence throughout the civilized world, but it is hardly probable that the salutary and renovating spirit of free government would be increased by our active participation in the excitements, revolutions, and wars of Europe We have a pretty extensive country and people to look after and take care of at home; and, enjoying liberty ourselves, it is well to welcome all who desire to share it with us; but, as the policy established by Washington and followed by our Republic down to the present day, in regard to our foreign relations, has been attended by peace, prosperity, and honor, it should not be changed save for very pressing and weighty considerations."

Upon this class of appeals to the People of the United States to enlist in crusades against the existing Governments of Europe, the New York "Express" remarks:

"It is evident enough that the present uncertainty in European affairs is not going to last long There are signs of disruption visible all over the continent, and in all human probability the time is not far distant when the revolutionary fires will again be in a blaze. It is unnatural, it is impossible, that Americans should not be anxious spectators of the conflict. We would do nothing to lessen that anxiety; but to save our own consistency, let us not wander in the dark. Let us have no more Republicans on trust. The French Republic has sadly deceived some of us.—A little reflection and patience, a willingness to let men and institutions have a fair trial before endorsing them, will save us deception for the future."

The Journal of Commerce states that no less than five hundred and eighty-five omnibuses are employed on twenty-four stage routes within the city limits of New York. Allowing six horses each, (i. e., three relays of two horses each,) over three thousand five hundred of these animals are occupied in this laborious service.

A Carpenter for Sale.

WILL be sold at the Market House, on Wednesday, 26th instant, at 12 o'clock, a smart, honest, sober boy—a good Carpenter.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.
Nov. 17. 40-ts

18th Nov. 1851.

W. MAC INTYRE offers for sale—
15 bbls. clear MESS PORK.
3 bbls. No. 1 Lard.
5 kegs Butter, fine quality.
Liberty Point. 40tf

GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

KAHNWEILER & BROTHER respectfully inform Merchants, Planters and others, that they are prepared to supply any amount of Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c. on the most favorable terms. They can successfully compete with any southern market, as all will find on application.
We have the late Reading Room expressly fitted up for the wholesale business.
Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1851. 40-*3w

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by the late John Stewart, I shall proceed to sell, at the late residence of the Trustor, on Wednesday the 3d December next, (being County Court week,) his Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, consisting of Beds, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Cooking Utensils, &c. Also, one Horse, Buggy and Harness; one Cart and Harness; one Cow.

—ALSO—

The late Residence of the deceased, known as STEWART'S HOTEL, with all the necessary out-buildings, and a good Well of water.
Terms at Sale.
G. W. ROSE, Trustee.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.
Nov. 13, 1851. 39-*ts

Page's Circular-Saw Steam Mills.

THE undersigned is the authorized Agent for the above valuable Mills, and will be glad to receive orders for "Circular-Saw Mills", to be propelled either by Steam, Water or Horse power. These Mills have been used on the Plank Roads in Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and are always approved. They are used and preferred by the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, and I have the word of some of the very experienced Directors of that Company to say they perform admirable. They are cheaper than any other Mill, will perform better, and saw more lumber.
JNO. M. ROSE,
Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 13, 1851. 39-3m

Distillers of Turpentine.

I HAVE reduced the price of my SPIRIT BARRELS to $1 60, delivered at any place in Wilmington. After Christmas they will be extra sized. Persons wishing can contract by the year on these terms. HOOP IRON for sale at $65 per ton.
A. MORGAN,
Wilmington, Nov. 10, 1851. 39-2m

Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of C

PENDING NEGOTIATION BETWEEN AMERICAN AND SPANISH GOVERNMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10

The negotiation with Spain, the Spanish minister here, on the release of American prisoners and isfaction to be rendered by ment to the Spanish Consul and residents of New Orleans, has very smoothly, and it was the pression that the whole matter soon and definitely settled, and tual satisfaction of both Gover

All that Spain was supposed of this Government, is compens Consul and other Spanish their losses in the New O or in consequence of their exp the city, and a disavowal of acts and of any violation of of the Consul by this Govern

A week ago, it might have was supposed that the whole de ended. But it appears that minister has demanded that twenty four guns be fired upon of the Spanish Consul to New I understand it, it has been the Spanish flag when hoisted Consular office, shall be saluted ty-four guns.

Mr. Webster has, as I unde to assent to this. But he pr the acts complained of be this Government, and that it mended to Congress to make tion to pay the sum which upon, as a suitable compensa Spanish subjects who were New Orleans.

The subject is still before th and the Cabinet, and it is whether to accede to Mr. Calde or not—in the particular upon—that is, a national Spanish flag. Mr. Calderon reason to believe, is in the anxious as to the result.

Should Mr. Calderon's de plied with, the American le ba and in Spain will be leased.

Mr. Clay.—During a ses session of the House, on venerable form of the Sage of seen upon the floor. doing its work upon his great soul is untouched; and tified to learn that there has ed improvement in his within the last two or three expects to leave for Washington about the 15th instant.

Frankfort (Ky.) Comm

Hon. John J. Crittenden, tary of State, has instructed of St. Louis to extend all the and assistance in his power to rian exiles now on their way da, in Iowa. When last heard were at Chicago, where many called for their relief.

A Revolutionary Soldier liam Fontane, a revolutionary der Gen. Marion, died on the month, at the residence of Knoblock, in Florida. He and five years of age, and retain strength for out-door labor three days before his death.

The American Prisoners—A correspondent of the London thinks the American prisoners been brought to Spain will be by the Queen to grace an festival—probably on her Majesty proaching confinement.

Price of Corn in Edgefield—A field Advertiser, of a late date, that corn is selling in that Dist dollar per bushel from the hea tinently asks, "if this be the pr just at this time, when the pouring in, what will it be when end of the crop is being consum

The Crops.—A planter writing Lake Providence as follows: upon the low land surpass have been heretofore made. gathered more than an average their fields have the appearance yet untouched, and are white opened boll. Corn is also an crop, enough for all purposes. *N. O. P*

MEDICAL BOOKS.

THE Subscribers are receiving and for sale the following Works:

Wood & Bache's United States Dispensatory.
Wood's Practice of Medicine.
Eberle's " "
Watson's " "
Dunglison's " "
Dickson's " "
Dunglison's Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
Pereira's " "
Eberle's
Pancoast's Wistar's Anatomy.
Wilson's " "
Horner's " "
Churchill on Females.
Colombat "
Dewees "
Meigs "
Eberle on Children.
Dewees "
Condie "
Meigs "
Churchill "
Ellis's Medical Formulary.
Griffith's " "
Gibson's Surgery.
McLellan's "
Fergusson's "
Chapman on Eruptive Fevers &c.
Bartlett on Fevers.
Chitty's Medical Jurisprudence.
Taylor's " "
Taylor on Poison.
Solly's Syllabus of Chemistry.
Fowne's "
Turner's "
Churchill's Midwifery.
Meigs's "
Ramsbotham's "
Cooper on Hernia.
Wilson on the Skin.
Solly on the Brain.
Burrows on Cerebral Circulation.
Hope on the Heart.
Budd on Liver Diseases.
Williams & Clymer on Respiratory Organs.
Magendie's Physiology.
Dunglison's "
Lawrence on the Eye.
Hooper's Dictionary.
Dunglison's "
Smith & Horner's Anatomical Atlas.
Frick on Renal Diseases.
De Jongh's Treatise on Cod Liver Oil.
Beasley's Druggist's Receipt Book.
Francke on Hydropathy.
Imray's Domestic Medicine.
Gunn's " "
Simon's " "
Ewell's Medical Companion.
E. J. HALE &

Nov. 11, 1851.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1851.

SUPERIOR COURT.—In the case of Richard Jackson, charged with the murder of Wm. Barksdale, which was pending when our paper went to press on Thursday, the jury brought in a verdict of *Not Guilty*, and the prisoner was discharged. For the State, Mr. Solicitor Strange, W. Winslow, Esq. Hon. J. C. Dobbin, and H. L. Holmes, Esq. For the prisoner, Wm. H. Haigh, John Winslow, Jas. Banks, and Edward Reid, Esqs.

Friday and Saturday were occupied in the trial of David Jones, free colored man, for the murder of Gilly Pool, a white woman. The Jury, after a few minutes' consultation, returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*. For the State, Mr. Solicitor Strange; for the prisoner, Wm. B. Wright and James Banks, Esqs.

The Term of the Court was a very laborious one, though only three cases were tried. They were all indictments for homicide, and all the parties were acquitted.

We were in the Court House but a very short time during the week, and therefore can speak only of the results of the trials.

ELECTION OF MAJOR GENERAL.—The election of Major General of the Second Division of N. C. Militia was held in this place (4th Brigade on Saturday last. Col. Wm Winslow and Col. A. D. McLean, of Cumberland, and Col. John Morison, of Moore, were the Candidates. We have heard from four Regiments, which voted as follows:

	Winslow.	Morison.	McLean.
Cumberland—Upper Reg't.	19	00	58
" Lower "	18	4	2
Harnett,	17	00	00
Moore,	18	00	1
Total,	51	4	31

Two Regiments in this Brigade, (Moore and Columbus,) and seven in Gen. Waddell's Brigade, yet to be heard from. The vote in the latter Brigade is yet to be heard.

With regard to a rumor mentioned in the Wilmington Journal, we are gratified to be able to state, that Judge Potter, of the U. S. District Court, is recovering from a severe attack of sickness.

The Cape Fear River is itself again, as the reader will see by the arrivals of boats and the proper head. We learn that there is about 6 feet water.

THE CARTHAGE MURDER.—A friend informs us that most unfounded reports are circulating in some of the counties adjoining Moore, in relation to the murder of Mr. McNabb. We are promised by him a particular statement in refutation of these reports. In the mean time we may say that the confessions of the negroes, made at various times, persisted in to the last, and altogether relied on at Carthage, completely negative the idea that any person, white or black, other than themselves, had any thing to do with the murder, or knew aught of it.

We learn that Mr. McNabb had insured his life, two or three years ago, for $3000, that he was a great advocate for life and fire insurance, had all his property insured, and constantly and earnestly urged his friends to do likewise.

CASTINGS, OF HOME MANUFACTURE.—We, even of the citizens of this town, are aware, we imagine, of the quantity and quality of work turned out from the foundry of Mr. Henry G. Hall, in this place. We have, at this office, a very handsome specimen of his work, the Front to a Grate, which we will be pleased to exhibit. The expectation of soon having Deep River Coal here in abundance, has induced Mr. Hall to turn his attention to the manufacture of Grates. We are glad to hear that his success has more than met his expectations, and that he contemplates an enlargement of his very useful and convenient establishment.

IMPROVEMENT OF WORN-OUT LANDS.—Our agricultural friends are referred to an article in another column for a statement of the quantity of guano, lime, salt, plaster, &c., applied to the impoverished lands of Virginia during the present year. There cannot be a doubt, if we may rely on actual results of all previous experience, that the effect of this judicious application will yield for the first year of additional crops to a greater amount than the cost of the manure. But this is only a small part of the benefits to be realized. The land will be permanently improved, and increased in value more than the cost of the manure; so that the liberal farmer will be doubly paid for his judicious expenditure. This is the well known effect of such investments in several of the counties in Virginia, where lands which formerly sold for $5 an acre, are now worth $50.

We are glad to say, that the use of guano is extending in this State; and the improved means of transportation, now in progress, will vastly increase its use. Perhaps, too, they will lead to the employment of the lime and marl which may be obtained abundantly within our own limits —the former in the upper and the latter in the lower part of the State. It is high time that we brought something into use, to relieve our State, essentially and almost exclusively agricultural as it is, from the great loss, if not absolute disgrace, of being indebted to more intelligent and thrifty States for corn, flour, hay, and other agricultural productions of which we ought to be large sellers, instead of large buyers.

Would not some of our merchants do well to keep a stock of guano on sale?

WHIG CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.—A writer in the Wilmington Herald, suggests the nomination of Jno. A. Gilmer, Esq. of Guilford.

WILMINGTON AND RALEIGH RAIL-ROAD.—The meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Co. was held in Wilmington on the 13th and 14th inst. 10,927 shares were represented, of which 5,797 were represented by the holders in person, and 5,130 by proxy. The State's proxy was held by Owen Fennell, Esq.

A resolution was adopted requesting the next Legislature to limit the State's power of voting, according to the ratio of the State's interest in the Company, which (heretofore two-fifths) has been lessened by one-third, in consequence of the transfer of 2000 shares of stock to the Manchester Road.

Gen. Alex. McRae was re-elected President, receiving the *unanimous* vote of the Stockholders present and represented by proxy, against 4,324 votes cast by the State's proxy for John Campbell, Esq. of Weldon. Messrs. Edw. B. Dudley, E. P. Hall, P. K. Dickinson, G. Potter, A. J. DeRosset, Jr. and W. A. Wright, were elected Directors on the part of the Stockholders.

The Wilmington Herald comments with much severity upon the conduct of "the State" in attempting to defeat the re-election of an able and faithful officer, whose re-appointment was desired, as shown by their votes, by every individual Stockholder present and represented, Whig and Democrat. It can imagine no reason for the State's contempt of the wishes of the individual Stockholders, except the facts, that Gen. McRae is a *Whig*, and Jno. Campbell, Esq. is a *Democrat*.

We are not at all surprised at "the State's" course. When was it otherwise? When did a Democratic Administration, State or National, pay the slightest respect to the will of the people, unless the people's will happened to be identical with the interest and desire of the Administration? Many *professions* indeed, of respect and submission to the people's will, are always made—*they cost nothing*—but when or where have these professions been put into practice? Certainly, if not altogether unheard of, instances have been exceedingly rare.

In this case, the State's proxy has but followed the course marked out by the unlucky individual who held the State's proxy in the meeting of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company—only a little more so.—*Here*, after repeated demonstrations of the will of the Stockholders, "the State" condescended to gratify them—so far as the Presidency of the Company was concerned. In Wilmington, where a "more unanimous expression of opinion," (to use Mr. Wesley Jones's words,) could scarcely have been obtained, the State's vote is boldly cast in direct defiance and utter contempt of the Stockholders. Certainly we are blessed with the very *elite* of Democratic rulers, having a most profound respect for the will of the people!

Well, what can't be cured, must be endured,—until the next election, when we hope to see the will of the people expressed with a unanimity sufficient to satisfy the desires of Gov. Reid and all his proxies.

NEW YORK.—It is now pretty certain, that the Locos have elected five, and the Whigs two, of the State officers. And that both branches of the Legislature are *tied*. The Locos get control of the Canal Fund, nine millions of dollars.

The anti-rent party, that most despicable of all factions, turned the scale in favor of the Locos. This is admitted by the N. Y. Correspondent of the Washington Union, who also says, "100,000 democrats at the least computation, stayed at home throughout the State, who would have crowded to the polls to cast their votes in favor of our ticket, had the Syracuse convention pledged the support of the party to the Compromise in so many words."

This 100,000 is extravagant enough; but the remark is equivalent to an admission that the abolitionists were secured by the refusal of the Syracuse convention to pledge support to the Compromise.

Another reason for the partial defeat of the Whigs, is, that the Whig opponents of the Fugitive Law were quite willing to do what they could, by not voting at all, or voting for the Locofoco ticket, to prevent a triumph of Mr. Fillmore, the great upholder of that law, and thus if possible to defeat his nomination for the Presidency.

One of the Locofocos elected is an anti-renter, and three of them Barnburners, (Abolition Locofocos.)

MASSACHUSETTS.—There is no election of Governor. Winthrop lacks about 8,000 of a majority, though having a plurality of about 20,000 over Boutwell. The Legislature is still uncertain.

MARYLAND.—The State Senate shows 12 Whigs to 9 Locos. The House of Delegates 30 Whigs to 43 Locos. 2 Whigs and 2 Locos elected Judges of the Court of Appeals. 4 Whigs and 4 Locos Judges of the Circuit Courts. 2 Whigs and 2 Locos Commissioners of Public Works. The Locofocos have elected their Comptroller, Lottery Commissioner, and Land Commissioner, by majorities of 1800 to 3400.

MISSISSIPPI.—Authentic returns from 55 counties in Mississippi give Foote, for Governor, 1,000 majority over Davis.—Four counties remain to be heard from, which cannot change the result. The Union State ticket, with the exception of the Chancery Clerk, is elected.

GEORGIA.—The Hon. Robert Toombs, at present a Representative from Georgia, was on the 10th inst. elected by the Legislature to the U. S. Senate in place of Mr. Berrien, who declined a re-election. Mr. Toombs received 120 votes against 52 scattering. His term of service will begin on the 4th of March next.

Mr. Toombs delivered an address on the evening of his election, of which the following is said to be the substance, (as given by a Locofoco paper at Augusta):—

"1st. That the Constitutional Union party will adhere to their present isolated independent organization and name.

"2d. That it will not send Delegates to, or be represented in either the National Whig or Democratic Conventions next year.

"3d. That it will wait until those Conventions have assembled and set forth their principles and candidates before the country, before it determines which side it will take.

"4th. That as an indispensable condition of its support, the National Convention, whether Whig or Democratic, which it coalesces with, must adopt the Compromise as a part of its platform.

"5th. That this condition being complied with, the Constitutional Union party will be free to unite either with the National Whig or National Democratic party."

KOSSUTH AND HIS COMPANIONS.—The U. S. Steam Frigate Mississippi has arrived at New York, with 40 of Kossuth's party of Hungarian refugees on board. They have been received with much kindness by the citizens and authorities of New York.

The officers of the Mississippi utterly deny all the statements of improper conduct on the part of Kossuth towards the officers of the Mississippi, of personal quarrels with, and insults of, Capt. Long, &c. They describe him as exceedingly humble and affable, and entertaining the deepest feelings of gratitude towards the United States. They are surprised at the statements made by the "American *Attache*," in the letter recently published, and deny their truth. This is a singular state of things, and the papers are calling for the name of the *Attache*.

The impressions adverse to Kossuth have been materially removed by these statements, and by the unexceptionable tone of his speeches since his arrival in England; and he will consequently be received in the United States with nearly as much gratification and eclat as would have greeted him a month ago. The only thing calculated to detract from his reception, is his conduct at Marseilles.

He is soon expected at New York.

In a card in a recent number of the Pennsylvanian, Col. Forney says: "I did not say that I would vote for the worst democrat in preference to the best whig. I said—and the phrase is one which I have used too often to be forgotten—that I would vote for the worst democrat *politically*, in preference to the best whig *politically*."

We have not before us the copy of the Pennsylvanian containing Mr. Forney's first notice of this matter, or we would publish it. The matter now stands thus: Mr. Forney denies that he used the obnoxious expressions attributed to him.—The New York Herald and its reporters swear that he did. We have, therefore, Forney's *word* against Bennett's *oath*.—We believe the former, and so will every one who knows anything about the parties in question.—*Wilmington Journal*.

We know nothing as to the degree of credibility to which Forney and Bennett's Reporters are entitled. But as for Bennett himself, we would not hang the worst dog in existence on his word or oath, unless corroborated by other and better testimony. The present declaration of Mr. Forney relieves the sentiment attributed to him from its base and detestable aspect.

The Herald, we learn from an exchange paper, shows that its report of Forney's speech was substantially the same as the report of the National Democrat, and that the particular passages referred to were exactly similar in both papers; it states that Colonel Forney, although in New York on the day of the publication of the report, took no exception to its accuracy; it cites expressions from the Democrat's report as evidence that the dishonest preference for bad Democrats over good Whigs was received with applause by the audience; and, lastly, it publishes an affidavit, by the reporter of the speech, affirming the precise accuracy of the report, and appealing to the corroborative testimony of all the reporters present on the occasion.

But what does Mr. Forney mean by the "worst democrat *politically*," and "the best whig *politically*"? Martin Van Buren is a democrat, and so is Wilmot, and so are Chase and Sumner. And perhaps they are not "politically" as bad as some of the party. Would Forney vote for any of these in preference to Fillmore, or Graham, or any other Whigs whom *he* may consider better than these? And does the Wilmington Journal sympathize with such a sentiment?

The Journal charges us with "acting on the supposition that because Mr. Forney is a Democrat he must necessarily be rather a low, unprincipled fellow." Indeed! Where did the Journal make such a discovery? In the fact that we copied a passage from a printed speech of his, which, so far as we knew, had never been disavowed? This is a groundless imputation of the Journal. We have not a very high opinion, it is true, and sorry are we that it is true, of many of the leading men of that party; but we have friends in it whom we know to be neither low nor unprincipled fellows.

We understand that Dr. R. P. Ashe, formerly of this District, has been re-elected Sheriff of San Joaquin district, California. This district includes the city of Stockton. Dr. Ashe is brother to Hon. W. S. Ashe, representative from this district.—*Wilmington Journal*.

FROM EUROPE.—The Cambria has arrived, with London dates to the 1st inst.

A large business was done in cotton during the week; sales 46,000 bales. Yet so much was pressing on the market, and so eager were holders to sell, that a fall of ⅛ to ¼d. was experienced on the best qualities. Prices of other kinds unchanged. Middling Uplands 4¼d.

England.—The leading topic of remark is the visit of the illustrious Kossuth. He has been received with the most marked attention. The banquet given in his honor at Southampton was a magnificent affair. The London Times however, continues to attack him very severely, and its comments have to some extent influenced public opinion. Kossuth will leave with his family for America in the steamer Washington, which sails on the 13th inst.

Lady Franklin has made a powerful appeal to the Admiralty to send out a steamer, to explore the passage which Capt. Perry thinks exists. Her appeal has been strongly sustained by a large portion of the public press and by many persons of influence.

France.—A general feeling of uneasiness prevails in Paris and throughout the Departments, and an outbreak is soon anticipated. The funds in consequence of this unfavorable state of affairs, are greatly depressed. The Prefect of Paris, in view of this alarming aspect of things, had notified the citizens to hold themselves in readiness, as their services might be required in the cause of order.

A NEW TICKET.—The Wilmington Journal nominates for President, Wm. O. Butler, of Kentucky, and for V. President, Wm. Bigler of Pennsylvania. The former is a Barnburner, a Kentucky Free-soiler, and the latter, a Wilmot Provisoist. A nice ticket, that, to be proposed by a Southern Journal.

As to the position of Mr. Butler as stated above, we obtain it from statements in Northern papers, which declare that the Van Burens and other leading free soilers, are exerting all their influence to secure his nomination.

At Boston, last week, the jury in the case of Robert Morris, tried for aiding in the escape of the fugitive Shadrach, brought in a sealed verdict of "not guilty," and he was thereupon discharged. When the jury first went out, it is stated, they stood 11 for acquittal to 1, and remained so four hours and a half, at the end of which period the outstanding juror gave in. It is stated that all the jurors were in favor of enforcing the law, as constitutional, but they were not satisfied that Morris was in the cab with Shadrach, as testified by some of the witnesses for the Government. They considered the testimony of those witnesses met by the witnesses for the defence, who testified that they saw all the persons who were in the cab, and that Morris was not one of them.

The court intimated that it would hardly be possible to take up any of the remaining rescue cases at the present term.

"MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS."—We copy on the preceding page a capital article from the New York Express, which we trust will not be lost upon those rampant Southern Patriots whose "manifest destiny" notions induce the advocacy of wars with all the world and the rest of mankind. By not minding their own business, they afford plausible pretexts to the Northern Abolitionists to attend to it for them.

We would impress upon our people the vast importance of patronising, as far as practicable, in their trading, the products of home industry. When we thus begin mutually to aid each other, we retain our money in our own borders, and eventually reach a State of independence, impossible to be attained, while we allow it to be carried abroad.—*Goldsboro' Patriot*.

A clear statement of the argument in favor of protection to Home Industry. Yet the Goldsborough Patriot, which thus seeks to "impress on our people its vast importance," is, in common with the rest of its party, a bitter opponent of such protection! It argues, that the retention of money in North Carolina by patronizing its productions in preference to those of other States, is the only sure road to independence, which it says cannot be attained whilst money is carried abroad. But the same paper, in its zeal to do party service, forgets the principle so clearly stated, and advocates the doctrines of Free Trade (so-called) by which the country is flooded with foreign productions and drained of American gold!

ABUNDANCE OF MONEY IN EUROPE.—The late accounts from Europe show that money is so plenty that it is difficult to loan it in London at 2½ per cent., and in Paris at 1½ per cent., *per annum*. These low rates are leading to investments in American Rail Road Bonds, which are sent over by nearly every steamer, to England, France, Germany, and Switzerland. As long as the high rates of interest on these bonds are paid regularly, they will become more and more popular and desirable. The amount of interest payable on American indebtedness to Europe is already large, but it is likely to be much increased.

THE NORTHERN LOCOFOCO PARTY.—The Hon. James D. Westcott, late Locofoco Senator in Congress from Florida, in a letter published in the N. Y. Herald, dated Oct. 30th, 1851, speaking of certain published political letters, says,—

They must tend to satisfy the southern Democracy as to the folly, wickedness, and degradation of countenancing an amalgamation with what is called the northern Democracy, in the next Presidential election. The development and exposure of the project of fraternizing the southern and northern Democracy, in a Baltimore convention, by adopting half a dozen humbug resolutions and calling them a platform, must be salutary. I do not believe the southern Democracy can be humbugged into sustaining any candidate that ex-President Van Buren, Hon. J. R. Giddings, Senator Chase of Ohio, or Senator Sumner of Massachusetts, would agree to support. If the Southern Democracy are willing to do so, they deserve to be cheated; and I hope they may be cheated, and I am certain they will be cheated.

I am a radical Democrat—Locofoco—if you please—but, as is universally known, very amiable and mild. But I take occasion to say I have no affiliation with, or sympathy for, the conglomerated compound of heterogenious materials, Abolitionists, Free Soilers, Fugitive Slave Law repealers, and Old Hunkers, professing to be Union loving and law abiding, and so forth, styled the New York Democracy. It is no better than that of Massachusetts and Ohio. I hope they will get beat next month. The true Democrats in this State deserve it for keeping bad company. Thrashing and starvation are the only remedies to restore them to sound political health. If they would emulate Daniel S. Dickinson, there would be some hope in Israel. As it is, the case is desperate.

And I desire you to say also to the Missouri Banner, that though I am a Locofoco—hostile to a federal bank, and pretty much to all banks—to the protective tariff system, and indeed all systems, and in favor of free trade and direct taxation; though I deny the constitutionality and expediency of expending the federal treasure, raised by taxing the people, in what are called internal improvements, and the improvements of rivers and harbors in the States, under the pretence of their being 'national' objects; and though I am for these United States of America fulfilling their manifest destiny by 'annexation' till the whole of this broad continent, and all the islands contiguous thereto in both oceans, become part of the Federal Union; and further, if need be, of lathering John Bull, and "the rest of mankind" into peaceful acquiesence to the will of God, yet, rather than vote for any man for President, though he might profess Democracy, whom the New York Barnburners could be coaxed or bought to support, my suffrage would be cheerfully given to Henry Clay, or John J. Crittenden, or Daniel Webster or half a dozen other good Whigs I could name, with all their former Whig sins upon their heads. I am not either so wicked or stupid a Locofoco as to

"Shut my eyes
'Gainst half the worth, and half the virtue,
In this broad empire."

JAMES D. WESTCOTT.

LIGHT DRAFT BOATS.

We saw the other day at the landing, the hulls of two light draft steamers, intended for the navigation of the Cape Fear. One of them is being built by the Henrietta Steamboat Company, the other by Thomas S. Lutterloh. They are each about 100 feet long and fifteen wide, and flat-bottomed. We do not profess any knowledge of the art and mystery of boat building, but the construction of these boats struck as being somewhat different from that of the boats heretofore used on the Cape Fear. They have no ribs—the side planking being fastened together by means of iron bolts driven through the plank edgewise. This method makes them much lighter, as the weight of a great deal of cumbrous timber is dispensed with. It is calculated that the draft of these boats after completion, will be about one foot. Their dimensions are such as will admit of their being used on the river above this town, when the improvements now going on shall have been completed. They will without doubt greatly add to the facilities of transportation on our river.

North Carolinian.

A New Digest.—We are requested to give notice to the law profession of North Carolina that H. C. Jones, Esq., of this vicinity is engaged in preparing for publication a Digest of the last volumes of Iredell's Reports. Mr. Jones has been induced to undertake this work from a consideration that it is earnestly demanded by the profession, and from learning that Governor Iredell has declined taking it in hand and that no one else is likely to meet the emergency.—*Salisbury Watchman*.

A COTTON STORY.—The Galveston, Texas, News publishes, "by authority," that "Col. Quarles, a planter in Brazoria County, has made this season, four hundred bales of cotton, weighing each 500 pounds, on 160 acres of land, with 12 hands!" The same 12 hands, says the News, have raised and gathered during the season 2300 bushels of corn, from 30 acres of land. The News adds that they have had no assistance, except in picking the cotton. This is all rather marvellous.

ECLIPSES IN 1852.—There will be six Eclipses next year—three of the Sun and three of the Moon. The first, of the Moon, visible here, on the night of the 6th of January, will be total, beginning at 6 minutes after 11, middle at 55 minutes after midnight, and ending at 44 minutes after 2 on the morning of the 7th. The duration of total darkness will be 1 hour and 38 minutes.

The four next eclipses will be invisible in the United States.

The sixth, of the Moon's southern limb, will occur on the 26th December, of which a fragment will be visible.

Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road.—We learn from Mr. Fleming, the Resident Engineer of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, that on the 12th inst., a section of about ten miles on the South Carolina end of the road, was opened for freight and travel. The laying of the iron is progressing with considerable rapidity.—*Wilmington Journal*.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12.

Later from the Rio Grande—Desertion of U. S. Troops.—The steamer Louisiana, from Galveston, with dates to the 7th October, arrived here to-day.

We learn by her, all the American troops on the Rio Grande, except those stationed at Ringgold barracks, had deserted the service of this Government and gone over to join the Insurgents in Mexico.

The Mexican Government had placed Gen. Uraga at the head of 5000 troops, for the purpose of suppressing the revolution.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov 10—Brig Gen'l Taylor. 13—Schrs E S Powell from New York, Alaric from ditto. 14—Brigs Francis from Demerara, Sutton and Versailles from New York, Keoka from Searsport, Me.; Schrs. Susan M. Young from Wiscasset, Barcelona from Boston, Geo. H. Townsend from New York.

DIED,

In this town, last evening, WILLIAM, infant son of the Rev. J. J. Brantly, aged 7 months.

In this town, on Sunday last, JAMES BATTLE, Sr., Esq., aged about 80 years. Mr. Battle resided in the upper end of this county, and came to town on Wednesday for the purpose of attending to business: was taken sick on Wednesday night and died on Sunday about one o'clock P. M. He was one of the wealthiest and most respectable citizens of the county.

In Moore county, on the 20th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH YOW, wife of Henry Yow, and daughter of William Jones, Esq., aged 44 years. Sister Yow during twenty-six years was a faithful and luminous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church—in a word, she was emphatically a burning and shining light; she always sustained the character of a truly devoted christian, prompt in the observance of all her religious duties and enjoying at all times in no ordinary degree the comforts of religion; her conduct was truly exemplary, her walk upright; and her conversation in Heaven, where the comforts of that Religion she enjoyed here are perfected in true felicity. In all the relations that she sustained to the church and to society, her example is well worthy of being emulated. She was a devoted wife, kind parent, indulgent mistress, and a sincere friend: thus lived and died this pious lady. In life she always had a buoyant hope of getting to heaven—that was able to sustain her in the last conflict, for when that solemn hour arrived, she expressed herself to her friends standing around her, "I am perfectly resigned to the will of my God," and in a short time after died in great peace without a struggle, triumphing over her last enemy. She has left a deeply afflicted husband, eleven children, a number of relations and a large circle of friends to mourn their sad bereavement. May the Lord in mercy sanctify this afflictive dispensation of His Providence for good to the bereaved family and friends.

T. W. POSTELL.

On the 30th October, Miss SARAH JANE TURNER, a member of the Senior Class in Greensborough Female College, in the 17th year of her age, daughter of A. A. Turner, Esq., of Henderson, Granville county, N. C.

In Halifax county, on the 30th ultimo, Col. WHITMEL HILL ANTHONY, in the 40th year of his age.

In Lowndes county, Ala., on the 14th inst., Mrs. FLORA McFARLAND, in the 66th year of her age. She was born in Richmond county, N. C., and moved to Ala. about 32 years ago, with her husband, Jas. McFarland.

In Wilmington, on the 12th inst., of Typhoid fever, Mr. SAMUEL D. HALL, aged 25 years and 5 months.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Nov. 18.

Brandy, p'ch,	50 a 55	Lard,	12 a 13
Ditto, apple,	47 a 50	Leather, sole,	20 a 23
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	14 a 18	Molasses,	28 a 27
Bagging,	10 a 18	Nails, cut,	4 a 4½
Cotton,	7 a 7½	Oats,	a 50
Corn,	80 a 85	Oil, Linseed,	90
Coffee,	9 a 11	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½	Sugar, brown,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a 16	Ditto, loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4½ a 5	Salt, sack,	1 40 a 1 45
Feathers,	30 a 33	Do. alum, bu.	35 a 40
Flaxseed,	1 05 a 1 15	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	4	Tallow,	7 a 8
Ditto, dry,	9 a 11	Wheat,	80 a
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	37 a 40
Do. English,	3 a 4	Wool,	a 20
Indigo,	1 a 1¼	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	2 50		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 6 a 6½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 15 "

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

BACON.—The price of this article has remained very steady. Hams are rather scarce.

COTTON.—Although there has been a succession of declines both in New York and Liverpool, yet they have not had a corresponding effect on our market. The principal sales have been at 7¼.

CORN—is taken quickly at quotations.

Our market is well supplied with fine Beef and Pork. The former sells at 4 to 5, the latter at 7 to 9. No Pork suitable for Bacon yet offering.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon—Hams 12½. Sides and Shoulders 11½. Corn 70 to 75, at retail. Coffee 8½ to 10. Feathers 40. Fayetteville Flour 4 75 to $6. Hay 66. Lard 12. Lime 1 25 at retail. Molasses 18. Soft Turpentine 2 30, Hard 1 30 to 1 35. Spirits 29. Rosin 90. Tar 1 60. Pork 17 50 per bbl. Shingles $3. Ash Heading 12 50.—Timber $9 to $12.

At Columbia, Cotton 5⅞ to 7⅞.

At Charleston, Cotton 7⅞ to 8¼, a rise of ⅛. Corn 60. Flour 4⅜ to 4½. Bacon 9 to 9¼.

Total receipts of Cotton, 360,270 bales, against 327,838 last year. Increase 32,432.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 16.—Steamer Evergreen, with Lake and Averasborough in tow, with goods for M Finch, F Mahler, S Bateman, W Murphy & Co, Lash & Brother, J W Sandford, J & F Garrett, Boner & Crist, E A Vogler & Co, T Leinback, Wilkings & Co, G S Deming, W F Moore, Beaver Creek Co, J H & J Martine, S W Tillinghast & Co, J & T Waddill, C S Johnson, Brown, Frailey & Co, Prof M Fetter, White & Rabotenu, Rockfish Co, F Frieze, W R Love & Co, S J Hinsdale, M N Leary, E J Hale & Son, P Taylor, H Miller, W McIntyre, M W Jessup, H Graham, Leete & Johnson, A A McKethan, H A Loudon & Co, A H Whitfield, J H Hawly, R M Orrell, Hon J L Bailey, C T Haigh & Son, Northern Plank Road Co, H G Hall, J D Williams.

Goshen Butter and Cheese.

10 FIRKINS Goshen Butter, prime quality,
20 boxes prime Cheese.
1 hhd. pure Winter Strained Sperm Oil,
1 tierce Winter Refined Bleached Oil,
Just rec'd and for sale by
J. H. & J. MARTINE.
Nov. 17, 1851. 40-3t

HINSDALE'S
Compound Iceland Moss
COUGH CONFECTION.

THIS Preparation has proved itself to be of great efficacy in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, and other pulmonic affections. It is pleasant to the taste, and may be given to young children with perfect success and safety. The medicinal ingredients of which this Confection is composed are purely vegetable, and are selected and compounded by the Proprietor with accuracy and care, and are, singly, of great benefit in pulmonary complaints.

For sale, with directions, by
SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Druggist.
Nov. 17, 1851. 40tf

GLUE.

6 BARRELS for Distillers. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Nov. 17, 1851. 40tf

ROBESON COUNTY.
ATTENTION!!

THE undersigned respectfully gives notice to the citizens of this vicinity, that he has opened an Establishment at Mr. Norment's late Stand, where he will keep a regular assortment of all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

Such as Calicoes, Homespuns, Sattinetts, Jeans, Kerseys, Blankets, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, (latest fashions,) Ready-made CLOTHING of all sorts and sizes, Fancy and Worsted Goods; together with a full Stock of

GROCERIES, viz:

Coffee, Sugar, Flour, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c, &c.

L. BRANDT,
Next door to Dr. McQueen's Office.
Lumberton, Nov. 15, 1851. 40-1m

☞ P. S. Cash paid for Corn, Wool, Tallow and Beeswax.

Postscript.

From the Lincoln Republican, Nov. 13.

MELANCHOLY RESULT—SAM'L FLEMMING KILLED.—It has, doubtless, been reported to most of our readers, that, at Marion Court, on Saturday week last, as Col. Wm. W. Avery, in an unarmed and defenceless condition, was passing from the Court-house to his room, after an arduous discharge of duty to his client, in a case then pending, wherein Flemming was a party, he was attacked, in a ruffianly manner, by Samuel Flemming, who, having armed himself with every necessary weapon of offence, used a cow-hide, which he had secreted about his person. The fight, at the time, is said to have been a long and severe one, Flemming using a stone with stunning effect; but before Col. Avery, in his defenceless condition, having been disabled by the blows inflicted by the stone in Flemming's hand, could properly avenge the indignity offered to his person, the parties were separated, and he taken to his room, and all weapons of offence or defence denied him.

In Morganton, on Tuesday last, a few minutes after Judge Battle had taken his seat on the Bench, in the afternoon session, Flemming, fully armed, walked within the bar of the Court, appearing in Col. Avery's presence for the first time since the attack with the cow-hide; whereupon the latter arose and shot Flemming dead on the spot, the ball it is thought passing through his heart.

Col. Avery at once placed himself in the custody of the proper officer, with a view to a judicial investigation.

As far as we can ascertain it, public opinion fully sustains Col. Avery, as, from the nature of the first insult and subsequent provocations, he could pursue no other course to protect himself from one who had not only manifested a determination to disgrace him, but to bully him afterwards.

The occurrence is deplored by all; but no one acquainted with the circumstances which led to this sad result, attaches any blame to Col. Avery.

Col. Avery has the sympathy of all; for he has always been distinguished for a kind and peaceable disposition, never before having had a serious difficulty with any one—not even in the heat of political excitement, in which he has acted a conspicuous part.

[Col. Avery and Mr. Flemming were both conspicuous members of the last Legislature.—*Obs.*

FAYETTEVILLE BRANCH
CLOTHING
ESTABLISHMENT.
J. M. WHITE & UNDERHILL,
Drapers, Tailors,
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOTHIERS,
110 *William street, New York,*

And until 1st Dec. next at Mr. Daniel Clark's old Stand, after which we may be found in the NEW STORE, NEXT DOOR TO THE BANK OF CAPE FEAR,

Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Subscribers would beg leave to inform the inhabitants of Fayetteville and vicinity, that they have opened the above Establishment, and intend carrying on the business in all its branches.

They have just received a large stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

From New York, all of their own manufacture, consisting in part of

Cloth Cloaks, all qualities.
Black and colored Cloth Surtout and Sack Overcoats, every grade.
Labrador and Lamb's-wool Beaver ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto, made reversible, to wear either side out.
Beaver-cloth, Petersham and Kersey Overcoats, every style.
Dress and Frock Coats, of French cloth, superior quality, equal to custom work.
Sack Coats of all kinds and qualities.
Pants of fine French Doeskin.
Ditto of fancy Cassimere, in variety.
Ditto of Sattinets, Kerseys, &c.
Vests, of Satin, plain and fancy Silks, Silk Velvets, Wool Velvets, Cashmere, Cassimere, Valencia, Marseilles, &c.
Vests, of white and figured Silks, for weddings and parties, in variety.

—ALSO—

Shirts, plain and embroidered; Collars; Under-Shirts; Drawers; Cravats, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A good assortment of medium and cheap CLOTHING.

☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS and others in want of Clothing to sell again, will do well to call and examine our Stock. Orders filled at ☞ NEW YORK PRICES. ☜

Measures and orders will be taken for fine Clothing, and executed in the most fashionable style and with despatch.

J. M. WHITE & UNDERHILL.
A. C. HART, *Agent*.
Nov. 17, 1851. 40-3m

BURNING FLUID,

PRICE 75 cents per gallon. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Nov. 17, 1851. 40tf

FRESH CRACKERS, &c.

15 BBLS. and half-bbls. Butter Crackers,
10 boxes Soda ditto.
12 ditto Wine, Picnic, Sugar and Boston Crackers. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Nov. 17, 1851. 40tf

A desirable Location for a Medical Practitioner, for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LAND in Robeson county—350 acres—lying on the East side of Indian Swamp, three miles from Lumber River, on the road leading from Lumberton to Fair Bluff, adjoining the lands of Brumbles, Rhodes and others. There is on the premises a good dwelling house, convenient outhouses, and a Medical office conveniently fitted up. Fifty acres of the land is under cultivation; the remainder well timbered, convenient to market, and well adapted to the cultivation of corn, cotton, potatoes, oats, &c. He also offers his stock of Medicines, Surgical Instruments, and Books. His medical preparation is complete, embracing every article in popular use. His Library is very select, containing the most approved authors. The location for a physician is decidedly the best in the country. He therefore invites the Profession to give this notice consideration. Any one wishing to purchase, or wishing further information, will do well to apply on the premises, or address the subscriber at Leesville, Robeson county, N. C., by the 20th of December next.

JOHN M. McLEAN.
Nov. 13, 1851. 40-3t*

FOR SALE.

☞ THE Steamer UNION and Lighter WM. KING will be sold at Auction, by the subscriber on Wednesday, 10th of December, 1851, (if not previously disposed of at private sale) at Exchange Corner, in the town of Wilmington, at 12 o'clock.

The Union is 16 months old, about 80 feet long, 18 feet beam, 4½ feet hold, 40 32-95 tons; has a very neat main and after cabin, containing 18 berths. She has a Locomotive Engine, with 2 cylinders 10 inches in diameter, 16 in stroke, with a patent smoke stack, spark catcher attached—her Engine and Boiler all in good order. The Lighter is of about 400 bbls. capacity and nearly new. Any person wishing to examine or disposed to purchase at private sale, will please call on

M. CRONLY, Auct'r.
Nov. 11. 40-8ts

CHECKS,

ON ALL THE BANKS IN FAYETTEVILLE, Just Printed and for Sale at this Office.

E. C. HALL,

OF ROME,

Successor of Hall, Sackett & Co.,

IS now receiving his Fall STOCK of GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Saddlery, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries.

A much larger and more general stock than ever opened on the East side of the Cape Fear—which he is prepared and determined to sell to punctual customers, either at wholesale or retail, at greatly reduced prices.

☞He would call particular attention to his stock of BOOTS AND SHOES. The assortment is unusually large, and of every quality and style; and having been bought for Cash, he can and will sell them very low.

You that wish Bargains will find it to your interest to give the Stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

Always on hand, a general stock of GROCERIES.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

DAILY EXPECTED,

A GENERAL assortment of COOPERS' TOOLS, of the best manufacturers' make, by

E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, and Vestings, for sale by LEETE & JOHNSON,
2 doors West of C. F. Bank.

Arey, Shemwell & Co.

HAVE one piece extra fine 7-4 black French CLOTH, to which they would call the attention of the public.

Oct. 15, 1851. 32tf

DAILY EXPECTED.

2 TONS of HOOP IRON, suitable for Spirit barrels, by

E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

JUST RECEIVED.

75 MEN'S and Boys' SADDLES, of every quality and style, some very fine. Also, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Wagon Harness. By E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

Will be Received by the first rise in the River,

5 TONS of SWEDES IRON, by

E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

DAILY EXPECTED.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of HOLLOW-WARE, by E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

IN STORE,

PLOUGHS and Plough Castings, Corn Shellers, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, and Spinning Wheels.

E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

Watches and Jewelry.



The Subscriber repectfully informs the public, that he has just returned from the North, with a fine assortment of Gold and Silver WATCHES; Gold Fob, Guard & Vest Chains; Gold, Silver, Steel and Gilt Keys; Breast Pins; Ear Rings; Finger Rings; Gold, Silver, Steel and Shell Spectacles; Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Bracelets; Lockets; Gold and Silver Belt Buckles; Sleeve Buttons; Clasps; Silver Cups ;Music Boxes, Silver Fruit and Butter Knives; Port-moneys; Purses; a fine assortment of Walking Canes; Plated Cake Baskets and Castors; a large assortment of fine and common Accordeons; Violins; Flutes; Fifes; Surveyors' Compasses; Chains; Mathematical Instruments; Ladies' Work Boxes; fine and common double and single barrel Guns; Pistols of every variety; Game Bags; Shot Pouches; Powder Flasks; Percussion Caps; Dog Collars and Calls; fine Pocket and Pen Knives; Scissors; Razors; Needles; Chessmen and Boards; Hair, Tooth, Nail, Lather and Flesh Brushes; Note Paper; Envelopes; and a great variety of Fancy Goods.

Alarm, Eight and One-day CLOCKS.

Purchasers will please give me a call.

☞Clocks, Watches and Jewelry neatly Repaired.

W. PRIOR, Hay street.

Sept. 2, 1851. 18-3m

D. & W. McLaurin

ARE now receiving a large and general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

—ALSO—

75 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
10 hhds. Sugar,
75 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
100 kegs Nails, assorted,
8 tons Swedes and English Iron,
500 sacks Liverpool Salt,

With Loaf, Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugars; Green Tea; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Powder; Shot; Bar Lead; Table Salt; Bar and Fancy Soaps. With a great variety of other articles, to which we invite the attention of purchasers at wholesale or retail, as low as any other house in the place.

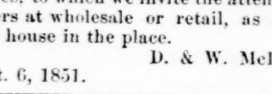
D. & W. McLAURIN.

Oct. 6, 1851. 28tf

HAIR FOR PLASTERING,

FOR sale by J. & T. WADDILL.

Oct. 1, 1851. 27tf



Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid Building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The Bedding and Furniture of all kinds is new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The Table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, Lodgers, and Travellers will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be furnished with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28-tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof Store, with his Wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs to refer to the following gentlemen: R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley and Thos. H. Wright, Esqs.

MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.

Sept. 12, 1851. 21-Y

Second Fall and Winter Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Umbrellas, Bonnets, &c., for 1851.

STARR & WILLIAMS beg leave to announce to their customers, and all those visiting this place to buy Goods either at wholesale or retail, that they are now receiving their second supply of Fall and Winter Goods, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, or on the usual time for good paper.

We respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants to our new stock of Goods, as we feel assured that we can offer inducements unsurpassed by any wholesale house in this town.

S. & W.

Oct. 31, 1851. 36tf



Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE subscriber is receiving the largest assortment in his line ever before purchased at the North, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 30, 1851. 35tf

JUST RECEIVED,

New Fall and Winter Goods.

THE subscriber is now receiving his Fall Stock of Goods, consisting in part of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, selected by himself with great care, comprising all the fashionable dress goods for ladies' fall and winter wear. Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds and Jeans, for gentlemen's wear.

Also, a good stock of Boots and Shoes of every description; Hats, Caps, Bonnets, and Umbrellas. Also, Bed and Negro Blankets, Kerseys and Flannels, and a great variety of other goods; all of which will be sold very cheap. Call and examine for yourselves; it shall cost nothing.

W. S. LATTA.

Nov. 3. 36-6w

OSNABURGS, Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings, for sale by
LEETE & JOHNSON,
2 doors West of C. F. Bank.

Smiths' Tools for Sale, and Shop for Rent.

THE Tools recently used and Shop occupied by Messrs. Mahler & Schwartz, on Hay street, are for sale and rent. Immediate possession given. It presents a rare chance for a good Blacksmith.

An excellent Still Worm for sale, adapted to a 30 bbl. Still. An early application will secure a bargain.

COOK & JOHNSON.

Nov. 1, 1851. 36-3w

Oranges! Oranges! Oranges!

1865 SWEET ORANGES, new crop, Just received and for sale by
CHAS. BANKS.

Nov. 3, 1851. 36-1m

ROBT. MITCHELL,

Arey's Row, Gillespie Street,

Has always on hand a supply of

Bacon, Tobacco, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Soap, Candles, Cotton Yarn, Sheetings, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware.

—ALSO—

A large stock of Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS, embracing Western and N. C. Whiskey; French, Apple and Peach Brandy; Jamaica and N. E. Rum; Holland Gin; Wines of different kinds.

All of which have been purchased low for Cash. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Nov. 1, 1851. 36-3m

TRUST SALE.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Rob't Cochran, I will expose to sale at public Auction, on Saturday, the 6th of December next, at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, the interest of the said Rob't Cochran in and to a Lot and improvements on the West side of Green Street, near Eccles's Bridge, and adjoining the residence of Dr. Benj'n W. Robinson.

Terms made known at sale.

W. J. ANDERSON, Trustee.

Fayetteville, Oct. 30, 1851. 35-ts

NEW MUSIC.

THE Palo Alto Waltz, by L. H. Whitaker of Fayetteville; the Mary Polka, by do. Both new pieces. For sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.

ONE THOUSAND RAFTS.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of doing an Agency Business, persons wishing to save time and money, will find it to their interest to send their produce to the care of R. Shaw, and the returns will be forwarded forthwith.

RODERICK SHAW.

Wilmington, Oct. 28, 1851. 35-3m

☞THE undersigned will make Cash advances on all Produce for Shipment to New York, on delivery on board any boat at the wharf, or at my Warehouses at the landing.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

October 29, 1851. 35-3w

ALMANACS.

TURNER'S North Carolina, and Blum's Farmers' and Planters' ALMANACS, just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by
E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 30, 1851.

FOR SALE.

25,000 LBS. Dry Hides, average 30 lbs. each.
5,000 " " " 12 "
T. S. LUTTERLOH.

October 30, 1851. 35-8w

KERSEYS, Sattinets, and Blankets, for sale by LEETE & JOHNSON,
2 doors West of C. F. Bank.

FALL, 1851.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a very large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased by the Package for CASH. Those wishing to purchase Goods at reduced prices, will please call and examine, as Bargains may be expected.

BOLTING CLOTHS, Anker Brand, from No. 1 to 10, uncommonly cheap.

95 Packages BOOTS AND SHOES, cheaper than ever were for sale in this market.

Oct. 4, 1851. 28tf

TOBACCO.

A GOOD STOCK on hand; and I shall receive regularly, from Messrs. J. Jones & Co's Factory, qualities assorted from common to very fine, which I will sell at lowest manufacturing prices.

J. UTLEY.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1851. 66tf

Burning Fluid and Camphine.

BURNING FLUID at 80 cents per gallon.
Camphine at 50 " " "
Both of the best quality, constantly on hand and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

10,000 SPORTSMEN

WANTED.

The Subscriber has now one of the most extensive and best assorted stocks Double and Single SHOT GUNS, PISTOLS of the most superior quality,—Colt's Repeating and Allen's Revolving, of every quality,—Powder Flasks, Shot and Game Bags, Percussion Caps of English and French make. Also, the most complete assortment of Gun fixtures that has ever been offered in this section of country.

Also, Shot Guns, Rifles and Pistols made to order or repaired.

Rifles made to order, and warranted to shoot from one to five hundred yards.

Air Guns made to order at short notice.

To all of which the attention of Sportsmen and others is respectfully invited.

M. A. BAKER,
Sign of the Gun,
Hay street, nearly opposite the Marble Yard.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 6, 1851. 28tf

The Change has been made!

THE Subscribers having sold out their old Stock of Goods, have the pleasure now of saying to their friends, that they are now opening an entire NEW STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

HATS AND SHOES,

Groceries of all kinds,

All of which we will sell low for Cash, or exchange for any kind of Country Produce, or to punctual customers on time.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 22, 1851. 24tf

COMPETITION DEFIED!

Clothing! Clothing!

NOW receiving, direct from New York, a superb lot of CLOTHING, made up in the most fashionable style and of the best materials, consisting of black and brown Frock and Dress Coats; Cloth Overcoats; Cassimere Pants, several varieties; fancy Grenadine Silk, Satin and Twilled Silk Vests. All of which will be sold lower than any concern of the kind in town, and if not as represented, the money will be refunded. Call and see. A further addition to the Stock is daily expected, and due notice will be given. One door East of Cook & Taylor's.

J. SMITH & CO.

Sept. 22, 1851. 24tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Fall and Winter Stock, consisting of a very general selection of

Hardware and Cutlery, Saddlery, Leather, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Iron, Steel and Nails, and Staple Dry Goods,

With a large Stock of

GROCERIES, BAGGING, ROPE, &c.

Persons visiting this market to purchase at Wholesale or Retail, would do well to give us a call.

J. & T. WADDILL,
Hay street.

Sept. 22, 1851. 24tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS, in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

Having recently increased his business, he has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell LOW for cash, or notes on short time.

☞All Work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, SEPT. 22, 1851.

FOR THE FARMERS.

STRAW CUTTERS, Corn Shellers, Harrows, Ploughs and Plough fixtures of different patterns, &c. &c. For sale by
J. & T. WADDILL.

Oct. 1, 1851. 27tf

BACON AND PORK.

W. MACINTYRE offers for sale
13 hhds. Bacon Sides,
13 hhds. Bacon Shoulders,
1 hhd. do. Hams,
10 bbls. New Mess Pork.

—ALSO—

1 tierce Clean Rice,
5 half bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
15 half boxes Raisins.

Liberty Point, August 26, 1851. 16-tf

New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large addition to his Stock, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Hollow-Ware, Leather, Window Glass, White Lead, Cheese, Mackerel, Codfish, &c. &c. &c.

Which he offers on reasonable terms.

He offers for sale a large stock of

Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS, viz:

100 bbls. Whiskey.
50 " Apple Brandy.
10 " choice "old Nash," 5 years old.
10 " old Rye Whiskey.

His stock of FOREIGN LIQUORS were selected with care and are of superior quality. They consist of—

"Godard" Brandy.
"Otard" do.
"Hennesey" do.
"Old London Dock" ditto.
Holland Gin.
Jamaica Rum.
Irish Whiskey.
Madeira Wine, superior.
Sherry do, do.
Port do, choice, (very fine.)
Sicily Madeira do.

—IN GLASS—

Champaign Wine, of "Heidsick" and other favorite brands.
Sparkling Hock, in pints and quarts.
Still Hock, do. do.
London Porter.

☞All kinds of Produce bought at the Market price in exchange for Goods.

W. DRAUGHON.

Sept. 1, 1851. 18-3m

FOLIOS, Travelling and Packing Trunks, for sale by
LEETE & JOHNSON,
2 doors West of C. F. Bank.

BOOTS AND SHOES, Sole and Upper Leather, for sale by
LEETE & JOHNSON,
2 doors West of C. F. Bank.

H. G. HALL,

Fayetteville Foundry.

CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.

☞A lot of Babbet Metal for sale.

Winslow street, Sept. 1, 1851. 18Y

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57tf

SAVAGE & MEARES,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

56-Y

SCOTT & BALDWIN,

(Successors to Scott, Keen & Co.)

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

AND DEALERS IN

Gentlemen's Clothing, Ready-made, OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

Also, a complete assortment of Gents' DRESS GOODS.

Market Street,

JULIUS SCOTT,
O. S. BALDWIN. Wilmington, N. C.

Jan. 15, 1851. 55ypd

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

GENERAL COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Merchandise to be shipped or sold in this market.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

J. E. TOOMER,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to H. Branson & Son, A. A. McKethan, Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN

Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

N. B. STARBUCK,

Troy, New York,

IRON FOUNDER AND MACHINIST,

Manufacturer of Steam Mills and Boilers, Mill Gearing of all kinds, Ploughs, &c.

THE undersigned, as the Agent of the above Establishment, will order any articles which may be wanted, on application to him.

The Steam Mills manufactured by Mr. Starbuck have been tested, and are highly approved on the Plank Roads about Fayetteville.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1851. 20tf

SADDLES and Bridles, Wagon and Buggy Whips, for sale by
LEETE & JOHNSON,
2 doors West of C. F. Bank.



Encourage Southern Mechanics.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the

Carriage Making Business,

At the old Stand formerly occupied by Simpson & McLauchlin, (one door below A. A. McKethan's,) where they are now prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of RIDING VEHICLES, from a Sulkey or Buggy to a nine-passenger Coach, which, for style and durability, shall not be surpassed by any establishment in the place.

They hope, by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all who may favor them with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and LOWER than any other establishment in the place.

THOMAS V. WHITE.
JUNIUS B. RABOTEAU.

Fayetteville, Feb. 17, 1851. 59tf

Carriage Manufactory.



THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

WHOLE, half and quarter Bbls. and whole and half Kits Mackerel; also, half bbls. Shad, for sale by
LEETE & JOHNSON,
36tf] 2 doors West of C. F. Bank.

RYE WHISKEY.

ANOTHER lot of Williams's Old Rectified RYE WHISKEY, just received.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Oct. 1, 1851. 27tf

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at this Office.

Fall & Winter for 1851!!

Fashionable Merchant Tailoring

AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

SCOTT & BALDWIN,

Wilmington, N. C.,

ARE opening direct from their Manufactory, and from newest importations, a large assortment of

Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel,

comprising every variety of Business and Dress Coats,—Pants beautifully cut, newest style and best workmanship,—Vests, a numberless variety of patterns, finest and medium qualities. Also, every style of Under Garment worn by Gentlemen, of the best qualities and most approved cut;—and we would call particular attention to our *Patent Yoke Seam* Shirt, the best fitting garment worn; and also the new and beautiful style of Drawers, sold only by ourselves.

IN THE DRESS GOODS LINE, we are prepared to show up a most splendid assortment of Cravats, Scarfs, Gloves, Suspenders, Night Caps, &c. &c., in all a complete variety, latest style.

OUR MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARMENT is conducted by Cutters of eminent skill, and all our work got up in the best style possible. Great attention paid to the newest and most approved fashions, as we put ourselves in possession of the monthly Reports, direct from Paris and New York.

Gentlemen visiting Wilmington will find it quite to their advantage to call and examine our Stock.

Terms Cash, and all Goods sold at fair prices.

SCOTT & BALDWIN, Market st.,
Wilmington, N. C.

September 22, 1851. 24-tf

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware MANUFACTORY.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

F. T. Ward's

OLD ESTABLISHED TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE MANUFACTORY

IS REMOVED to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS & CANS,

And to do all kind of work of Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

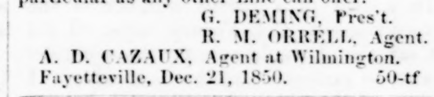
☞A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

C. W. ANDREWS.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-Y

CANDLES.—"Patent, Pearl, and Fayetteville Mould," for sale by
LEETE & JOHNSON,
2 doors West of C. F. Bank.

HENRIETTA LINE OF



Steam and Freight Boats,

ARE all in excellent order for business. Our Tow Boats have been recently repaired and made good as new. We have also added a *new* Flat for low water, and well adapted to the service. She will carry 700 bbls. merchandize, and draw only 20 inches water.

Those favoring us with their patronage, may expect as prompt and cheap service in every particular as any other Line can offer.

G. DEMING, Pres't.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.
A. D. CAZAUX, Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1850. 50-tf

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1851. 55-1Ypd

CUT TACKS and American Rivets, for sale by LEETE & JOHNSON,
2 doors West of C. F. Bank.



BROTHERS LINE.

THE Steamer BROTHERS and Tow Boats, STEVENSON and DAVID LEWIS are prepared to forward with DESPATCH, all goods consigned to the Proprietor.

The Steamer Brothers is of light draft, and well suited to run in low water. She possesses power, and speed, and is admirably adapted to towing, and can accommodate about 20 passengers.

The proprietor contemplates running the Boat himself, and will give special attention to way freight and naval stores; to towing, and will also attend to the comfort and convenience of Passengers. From his long experience as Agent in Wilmington of the several Steam Boat Companies, he thinks he can give satisfaction.

To Merchants in the interior he would say, that all Goods shipped by him, will be delivered to their Agents in Fayetteville. His agent in Wilmington is JOHN C. LATTA, to whom all communications may be addressed, as Agent of the Steamer Brothers.

JOHN BANKS, Proprietor.

May 15. 72-y

BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWS, Anvils, Vises, Screw Plates, and Hammers, for sale by
LEETE & JOHNSON,
2 doors West of C. F. Bank.

30,000 LBS. RAGS WANTED, by
H. BRANSON & SON.

July 1. 78tf

New Firm & New Livery Stables.



THE Undersigned having formed a Copartnership to carry on the

Livery Stable Business,

Respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the Public generally, that they can be accommodated on reasonable terms with

Horses, Buggies & other Vehicles,

at such times as they may wish to hire, by applying to the subscribers, as they are well prepared to carry on the Business, having refitted and renewed the Establishment, with the addition of some fine Horses and new Vehicles, and are satisfied that they can give satisfaction to all who may wish to hire.

And therefore call on them to give us a trial.

J. W. POWERS,
ROBERT REGISTER.

Sept. 18, 1851. 23y

A GREAT SALE!

WILL be sold, on TUESDAY the 9th day of December next, at EGYPT, all of my

PERISHABLE PROPERTY,

Consisting of my crops of Corn, Fodder, Oats, Cotton, and about 15,000 lbs. of Pork. One fine blooded Mare and a fine work Horse; nine splendid Mules, mostly young, having sold my old Mules at private sale. Two fine yoke of Oxen; about 50 head of blooded Cattle, crossed with the Devonshire, Ayrshire, and Durham blood of cattle. My Durham Bull Rob Roy, who was sired by Prince Albert, (imported,) out of one of the best cows of Mr. Robert Donaldson of New York. Rob is the largest bull I ever saw. I have some 15 bull yearlings, from 6 months to 2 years old, and several heifers, that I have kept for this sale, refusing to sell them at private sale. A number of fine Milch Cows. My Sheep, and some Sows and Pigs. Wagons, Carts and Ploughs, Harrows, &c. of every kind that ought to be kept on a farm. Two wheat Fans; one set of Blacksmith's Tools; one Reaper, that will cut from 15 to 18 acres of wheat per day. With many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

This property will be sold at 12 months' credit, with interest from date.

PETER EVANS.

Egypt, Chatham Co., Oct. 20, 1851. 36-4t*

LAND FOR SALE.

HAVING determined to remove to the South-west, I offer for sale my LANDS lying in Richmond county, consisting of two Plantations—the one which I reside on, containing about six hundred acres, and the other (known as the Russ Plantation,) containing about five hundred acres. I know it is useless to eulogize considerably land when offered for sale, as persons desirous of purchasing would wish to see and examine for themselves, and would sooner depend upon their own judgments than the opinion of another. The Land spoken of above is as well adapted to the cultivation of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Peas and Oats as any land in the country; in a high state of cultivation, with a great deal of newly cleared land. The buildings on both plantations are comfortable. On one plantation is a fine Cotton Gin, Thresher, &c. &c.

The situation, in point of health and good society, is inferior to none in this part of the State. Good male and female schools—being about two miles from Floral College.

Any person desirous of purchasing such lands would do well to come and examine, as I feel confident they must be pleased.

If the above lands are not disposed of before the 20th of November next, I will offer them at public auction on that day.

ARCH'D S. McKAY.

Floral College, N. C., Oct. 28, 1851. 36-3t*

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having determined to continue his business in Wadesborough, takes this method of informing the public that he may still be found at his old stand, South of the Anson Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the most choice Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Cigars, and other refreshments usually found in this section of country. He hopes by strict attention to his business, rigid preservation of good order, and unceasing care for the comfort and enjoyment of his customers, to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

WM. W. SANDERS.

Wadesborough, July 15, 1851. 7tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

In Equity—September Term, A. D. 1851.

John P. Yates and Sarah his wife, *against* Mark Cole and Margaret his wife, Lucy Diggs, and Alexander McRae.

Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said Lucy Diggs, and the said Alexander McRae, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Lucy and the said Alexander to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in March next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Bill of Complaint aforesaid.

Witness, Geo. B. Wetmore, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1851.

32-6tw] GEO. B. WETMORE, C. M. E.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

In Equity—September Term, A. D. 1851.

Edward Patterson, Archibald Leach and wife Catharine, Sarah Patterson, and James W. C. Graham, *against* Archibald Patterson, Daniel Patterson, and Duncan McLeod and wife Barbara McLeod.

Petition for the Sale of Land.

IN this cause, it is adjudged and decreed, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper published in Fayetteville, for the Defendants, Archibald Patterson, Daniel Patterson, Duncan McLeod and wife Barbara, to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Witness, Geo. B. Wetmore, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1851.

32-6tw] GEO. B. WETMORE, C. M. E.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber now offers for sale all his Turpentine and Farming LAND, containing about 600 Acres, situated 12 miles East of Fayetteville, on the Goldsborough road, commonly known as Palmyra.

It has a good dwelling house, out-buildings, &c., and a store where a large amount of business is done, and increasing daily. This is a rare chance for turpentine getters, merchants, &c. and will be sold a bargain. Any one wishing to purchase, and wishing further information, can apply on the premises, to

J. W. MURPHY, or
P. TAYLOR, Fayetteville.

July 26th, 1851. 8tf

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of J. A. Rowland & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.
JOHN C. MOORE.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm, at their former Stand in Lumberton, under the style of ROWLAND & McKAY, where Goods of every description can be bought on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.

Lumberton, July 1, 1851. 1tf

LUMBERTON.

THE subscriber has moved into his NEW STORE, and opened a new and fresh

STOCK OF GOODS,

Which have been purchased at the North and South; among which are some very pretty Black Silks; Camelion Brocade do; Fig'd Brocade; Watered do; Raw Silk; Silk Poplins; Alpacas; English and American Prints; De Lains; Cassimeres; Vestings; Cloths; Sattinets; Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings; Cotton Yarns; Bagging and Rope; Flannels; Hats, Moleskin, Fur, Angola, and Wool; Shoes and Boots; Umbrellas; Bonnets and Ribbons; Brown and Loaf Sugar; Coffee; Molasses; Cheese; Salt; Spades; Shovels; Forks; Trace Chains; Axes; Augers; Chisels; Locks; Hinges; Nails; Powder and Shot; Bar Lead; Candies, &c., with a great many articles not mentioned.

Also, a good supply of WINES and LIQUORS, for sickness and family use. All of which will be sold as low as can be bought in this market.

☞I shall need money by the 1st day of January next, and give this timely notice, that those indebted to me may make arrangements to pay punctually by that time.

THO. A. NORMENT.

Lumberton, Nov. 8, 1851. 38-3t*

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, when it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for support. It is a good investment of money even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, & description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is $300,000. The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

March 10, 1851. 62tf

TRUST SALE OF A VALUABLE

Cotton Factory and Machinery

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, to me executed by James W. McRae, I will proceed to sell, on the premises at McRae's Mills, on Little River, in Montgomery county, N. C., on Thursday the 18th day of December next, unless the Trust shall be previously satisfied, the following Property:

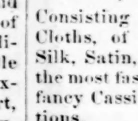
Five acres of Land, with the Factory Building, Store House and Dwelling Houses thereon, with the water privileges attached, together with the following Machinery: One Willow, one Beater Spreader, eight 30 inch Cards, with Card Clothing, one Railway, two Drawing Frames with eight 10 inch Coilers, two Speeders of 12 Strands each, one Grinder, four Spinning Frames of 132 Spindles each, four Reels, Water Wheel, Gearing, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, &c., one Lathe with Tools, one small Press, one large Press, various Tools, &c.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

J. G. CAIRNS, Trustee.

Nov. 4, 1851. 36-4t

CARTHAGE HOTEL.



MRS. McNABB respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will continue to keep this Establishment for the accommodation of Travellers, and will spare no pains to give satisfaction. She hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.

Carthage, N. C., Nov. 1851. 35-3t

Clothing! Clothing!

Call and examine before you buy elsewhere.

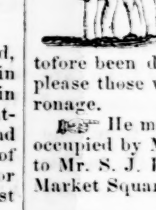
THE undersigned has just received and opened his Stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings

Consisting of black, brown, green and invisible Cloths, of various qualities; fancy and plain Silk, Satin, Velvet and Cassimere Vestings, of the most fashionable colors. Also, Doe-skin and fancy Cassimeres, of the most fashionable patterns.

☞A select assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of Overcoats, Overcoats, close-bodied Sack and Frock Coats, of various styles; fancy and plain Silk and Cassimere Vests, of superior cut and workmanship, and of the most fashionable colors.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles, would do well to call and examine his Stock.



The Subscriber intends to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches. As he has taken instructions in Cutting from one of the best instructers in New York City, he flatters himself that he can carry on the business with more success than it has heretofore been done, and will spare no pains to please those who may favor him with their patronage.

☞He may be found at the Store recently occupied by Mr. John B. Troy, Jr., next door to Mr. S. J. Hinsdale's, South West Corner of Market Square.

HUGH GRAHAM.

Sept. 6, 1851. 20-w3m

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an Order made by his Honor John L. Bailey, Judge presiding at the present term of our Superior Court of Law, I hereby give public notice, that

A Special Term of said Court will be held for the County of Moore,

At the Court House in Carthage, on the Fourth MONDAY in November next, (which will be the 24th day of the month,) when and where all Suitors and Witnesses on the Civil Docket are required to attend by ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

Witness, John Morison, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the Monday before the last Monday in August, A. D. 1851.

24-te] JOHN MORISON, C. S. C.

Hurrah for North Carolina!

Home Industry must Succeed!

I AM now prepared to manufacture Door LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents apiece, warranted; also Locks up to $150.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file cutting, new and old. Old Files made as good as new.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 13, 1851. 24-3m

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA!

The Battle is begun, and I intend to fight my way through for Home Industry.

IF you want to save a couple Hundred Dollars, send on your orders for

Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, & Worms

—ALSO—

Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper Work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms are as follows:

By the pound 37 cents; or by contract.

7	barrel Still-cap,	Arms and Worms,		$[illegible]
10	do	do	do	[illegible]
12	do	do	do	[illegible]
14	do	do	do	[illegible]
15	do	do	do	[illegible]
16	do	do	do	[illegible]
20	do	do	do	[illegible]
25	do	do	do	[illegible]
30	do	do	do	[illegible]
35	do	do	do	[illegible]

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills at the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 24-3m

BACON, Lard, and Flour, for sale by
LEETE & JOHNSON,
2 doors West of C. F. Bank.